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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ART AND NATURE.

I entered a ducal palace—
A palace stately and old;
Its vast saloons were glowing
With marble, and rich with gold.

On the tables, in tender mosaic,
Were marvelous fruits and flowers;
On the walls were Poussin's landscapes,
With their sunshine and shaded bowers.

And in the vase before me
Were roses white and red;
I stooped to welcome their fragrance,
But found them waxen and dead.

Then forth from the lofty window,
I stepped into living green;
Where the stone-pines stood around me,
With flowery shrubs between.

And I said, "Take the costly splendor—
Take the wonderful triumphs of art;
But give me living Nature,
Which speaks to my soul and heart.

"These works of men are noble,
In each fair Italian form;
But God's are wherever the sun goes up,
Or the shades of light come down."

Let wise men on the anvils
Of study, fashion out truth;
But religion is sent to each humble soul,
With its word for age and youth.

God comes in silent blessings,
Like dew and rain from above,
In whatever place a pure heart longs
For goodness and light and love.

—J. Freeman Clarke.

MABEL'S STORY.

We lived far away in the country in a rustic district. My father was postmaster of the little place, and kept a few groceries for sale. But he had enough to do to maintain his family scantily and clothe them decently. I was sixteen, and housekeeper; my mother was dead, and I was the eldest of us four children. The rest being younger, I strove to do my best for them.

My one great trouble was my clothes. Other girls of my station that I associated with dressed better than I could, and it grieved me. Vanity begins earlier than that in the female heart. I had made and remade every article of my mother's wardrobe for the children or for me; had worked up every shred to the best advantage; and now that all was gone I did need a new dress for the coming winter. I made my shoes last as long again as other girls did, for I knew my father needed every sixpence he could earn, and I dreaded wanting anything. Not that he was ever cross, but he often sighed, and looked so pained and sorrowful when I asked for money, that I tried to do with as little as possible.

But here it was the last of October; my summer dresses poor enough at all times, looked very thin and paltry now.

One Saturday afternoon I shall never forget. It is what I am going to tell of. My work all done, the children at play in the orchard, I combed out my long, brown hair, put on my best cotton frock, selected a plain linen collar of my own making and pinned it around my neck with an old breastpin, the only bit of jewelry I had ever owned. With me I think it was an instinct to dress well.—not fine, only neat. Then, taking out my last winter's best frock, I sat down by the window to see what I could do at renovating it. It was a light blue merino,—very light indeed now,—and I know it was too short for me, as I was still growing, and was very shabby. But, by turning, and putting in a wide band of trimming which had, I thought it might be made to answer; so I set to work with a will.

The work was vexing. I was trying to do what scarcely could be done; and, as I sat sewing and contriving, I felt fit to cry over our poverty. Just then the dog on the shop-sill set up a loud barking, and I looked to see what it was at. A man was coming in at the gate with a pack on his back,—a traveling pedler, I knew. He smiled and came in, although I said I did not want anything; and the children, seeing him, came running in, too.

"I cannot afford to buy, indeed I cannot," I kept saying. But the man only kept on smiling, and opened his pack on the parlor floor. And it was too great a treat to me to see the things to make great opposition.

The first that came out was just the very thing I had most longed for—a beautiful, fine French merino, of a dark-crimson color. I had once seen a dress of this kind, but none had ever been offered for sale in our little place that could equal this in shade or texture.

The pedler looked at me with his keen black eyes as I knelt down to feel the prize I had no hope of winning. "The lady will buy?" he said, but I shook my head and crossing my hand behind me, stood up resolutely, trying hard not to long for the much desired piece of goods.

"Not buy!" he exclaimed in a broken language of some sort, I could not tell whether German or French, and he looked so astonished, and even pitiful, that I felt sorry at once, and confessed that I had no money, and could not perchase.

"But the beautiful young lady have some old silver—old jewelry—old silk dresses—just as good as money?" said he.

I laughed at the idea, but he only opened another package to display to the boys some dumb watches with very gay chains, and handing them each one he took out a small doll for my little sister and told them to run away now "till sister bought her dress." I motioned to the boys to stay near the door-step, and then, taking up the much coveted dress piece, I again examined it. Satan was tempting me, or some vexatious spirit that does duty for him, and never had I been so sorely beset. How could I let it go, yet how pay for it?

The black eyes never left my face, but the fellow was respectful, only bowing lower as he said, "You think it good?"

"Oh, yes!" I replied; too good for me."

"Not so," he said. "It suits you too much, and you shall have cheap."

"I tell you I have no money."

"No matter, I trust. You give me something to keep for you, and I come again," he said.

"But I have nothing," I insisted. Still he only seemed more eager; said something of hard times, of having to stay at the tavern, and expenses over Sunday, of being so "very tire"—and I with the merino in my hand all the while.

Suddenly he stepped close to me, pointing to the poor brooch I wore. I could give him that, he said; that is lend it to him in trust until he came again. Did I think much of it, he asked.

I laughed as I undid it. I did not think much of it, but it was all the jewelry I possessed in the world. I showed him my name on the back, "Mabel." But it was worn nearly illegible now.

"Nearly quite," said he, turning it about in his hands. "It is very poor."

And this was true; the poor thin gold, if it was gold, was all dinted and mashed flat, the original pin gone, and a needle tied in by the eye with a thread served to fasten it. One large stone was set in the centre,—as large as a pea,—surrounded by nine smaller ones, but one of these was lost out long ago, and I had often tried to find a piece of white glass to fit the small cavity, but had failed. The stones were all glass, as I believed. Some of the girls in the village would ask me why I wore the old fashioned thing; and then I would show them the dim "Mabel" on the back, and tell them I had been named after the name there. Some one had given my mother the pin for me when I was born; and so mother said I should bear the same name. The pedler kept it in his hand, and I noticed that his fingers trembled.

"I'll bring it you back in three months' time," said he; "'wont be o' no good to me, but I'll take it on trust. Or, if you can pay sooner, I shall be about the neighborhood all next week, and shall sleep each night at the inn."

Be you very sure I did not hesitate long, the temptation was too great; so, thrusting the old pin carelessly into his breast pocket, he tied up his bundles, and with low bows, left the house.

I could scarcely believe in my good luck. I spread out my new frock on the bed, and held it before me to try the effect. And then I began to repent. My father, I knew, would not give me one cross look; but still I did not hate to tell him of the twelve shillings I owed the pedler. I would be so saving for the next three months, that he would lose nothing by my bargain, for I'd scrape it together myself.

When I picked up the linen band to put it around my neck, I did not know how to fasten it at first without that familiar old pin; then I recollected how the girls had told me that a bow of ribbon would look so much prettier. So, looking, up a small piece of black velvet I formed a bow, and felt more than satisfied.

My father did not get home to tea or to supper. I put the children to bed after their slices of bread and treacle, and a good washing.

At 10 o'clock a note came, saying some business had detained my father; that I had better close the house and retire. This was nothing very unusual, as his business matters often kept him late. I was quite a staid little woman in management, and did as I was bid. My father would come in with his latch-key. On Sunday morning at breakfast the children showed him their watches and doll. I said nothing about the dress for it struck me he was looking anxious.

"Where's your breastpin, Mabel?" he asked, as the children ran out before the door after breakfast.

The breastpin! I was frightened at once. He had never asked after it or noticed it before. He must have heard of what I'd done and was angry.

"Father, I have not got it?" I exclaimed at once, ready to cry.

"Not got it! What do you mean, child? You surely wore it yesterday!"

"Yes sir," I replied, "and it's all safe. I was just going to tell you about it when you frightened me."

"Well, I don't wish to frighten you, my dear; I had no thought of such a thing. Calm yourself, Mabel, while I tell you of a letter I received yesterday, and then you can get the pin at your leisure. You can get it?"

"I can get it, father. Or rather, you can. But I hope you will not blame me. What have you heard about it?"

"Well, my dear, listen. We have never attached any value to that old pin, only that a good, kind woman gave it to your mother to keep for you, and so we did keep it because of that. She was a stranger to us, poor lady, and your mother was kind to her. But she left the place soon after you were born, and we never heard more of her. Yesterday, I got a letter from a long distance, asking about that very pin, and describing it, even to the name on the back. It is very valuable, Mabel."

My heart was beating ten strokes where it should have beat but one.

The pin we have set no store by is of great value, Mabel. The centre diamond alone is worth what to us poor people would be a fortune. And it is all yours, my dear; you can convert the diamonds into money and be at ease for life."

What with the overpoworing surprise and what with fear of my father's anger, I fainted. When I came to myself on the sofa in the parlor, the children were there, and it was too late to go to church. I felt bewildered, and trembled yet, but listened attentively to my father as he read the important letter from London. Then I sprang up wildly.

"Oh, father, father, go down to the Black Horse!" I exclaimed. "The pedler is there, and he has my pin."

My father's first thought was that the good fortune had turned my brain. I explained all to him. He was very kind, never scolding me; but, as to finding the pin and the pedler, he knew more of the world than his foolish child, and was not so hopeful.

However, he thought best to go, and for me to go with him. So in a few minutes we were walking down to the Black Horse. The landlord was sitting alone in his front porch, smoking quietly. He looked surprised when we walked up the steps, but very politely invite I us into the parlor, explaining that his women folks had gone to church.

"Is there a pedler staying with you, Mr. Ford?" began my father.

"A pedler?—no," exclaimed the landlord, as if the question vexed him. "I have not seen a pedler for three weeks, and the one that was here then did not pay his bill."

I must have turned very pale at this, and felt faint again. Mr. Ford wanted me take a cordial. My father turned it off, saying I was tired. Then he said that I had made a little bargain with a pedler the day before, and that we wished to settle with him.

"Got cheated, I warrant," said the bluff old landlord; "but no such man came to this house yesterday. I do recollect now that Joe, my ostler, said he saw a fellow with a big black box or bundle come up the bank from the creek just after the stage passed; but I didn't pay any attention to him."

My father gave up all hope at once; but I could could not believe my fortune was gone. He tried to comfort me, saying I was just as well off as before, and had a new dress into the bargain. How I hated the thought of my beautiful merino!

Well, it is of no use to prolong my story, or tell you of all the efforts made to catch the adroit thief. He was no pedler, but a clerk in that very law office from which the letter was sent telling us of the diamonds. He managed to delay the letter to my father for a post or two, hastened away himself, and obtained the pin.

We never found him; we never heard of him. He must have got off somewhere over the sea with his prize. My poor, toiling father, always gentle, did not reproach me; but ever to this day the regret lies heavily on my mind; for what might I not have done for him and the dear children with all that money?

And the lady who had given me the pin did not know until she was dying the value it was of; and that caused the stir. Ah, me! it was one of those chances in life that perhaps we all miss on occasion; "the tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." And about my crimson dress? For a long while, shabby though I was, I could not look at it, or let it be made up. But time soothes troubles. And I must say that it made a charming gown; and one who was an artist saw me in it and made me his wife. So perhaps it all happened for the best.

But I'm sure I hope that wicked pedler—who made believe to speak like a foreigner, the better to take me in—came to be hanged.

The Fashions.

[From Courier's Street, Salon and Shop.]

FALL OPENINGS.

The openings during the past week for the winter costumes have shown some new modes of draping and trimming, in fact there is nothing more left to conjecture. The styles are so numerous that every lady must find something to suit her taste.

FIVE AND SIX HUNDRED NOVELTIES.

The first thought that will occur to many upon entering some vast establishment upon opening day, where the magnificent costumes labeled at $300, $400, $500, and $600 are displayed, amid other various costly novelties, is—where are the people who can pay these enormous prices? But that they are not wanting is clearly shown from the fact that the most costly of these suits are frequently sold upon the opening day, while the orders for duplicates are very numerous.

VERY SHOWY AND COSTLY CLOAKS

suitable for reception and opera, are the novelties displayed. One of white cashmere is so richly embroidered with gold as to be almost dazzling to the eyes. Another of black velvet has every part covered with black embroiderery. It is trimmed with wide Spanish point lace—so exquisite that it might almost be mistaken for round point. White cashmere capes for opera or reception are exceedingly stylish. One, a garment composed of two capes, richly embroidered with white silk, and edged with heavy bullion fringe, is marked ninety dollars.

SHAWLS.

Notwithstanding the rage for the polonaise, an immense number of high-priced shawls have been sold. The India shawls displayed are quite different from any imported before. Every corner shows a pattern which differs from the other in figure and in color, so that one or two corners may be exceedingly quiet, while the other two may present the most elaborate patterns wrought in richest and rarest colors. These shawls are from two yards and one-eighth to two yards and three-eighths square. The prices are $1,000, $1,200 $2,000, and $2,500. Square Paisley shawls which show the India pattern are from $50 to $125. Double shawls are from $75 to $200.

Dexter—A Card from Mr. Bonner.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Evening Express:

I have observed in your paper a paragraph stating that certain citizens of Milwaukee offer to make a bet of $10,000, if Dexter will trot on their course. This proposition is absurd on its face, as everybody knows I never allow my horses to trot for money; but even if I were going to trot for money, I certainly would not do it on a track like the Milwaukee track, where a quarter of a mile is out of sight of the judges. You might as well talk about trotting a horse on a pitch-dark night, where nobody could see whether the horses trotted or ran. But while I do not bet, I am ready, as I have previously offered, to pay $10,000 for the mere privilege of seeing any horse equal Dexter's last great performance, when he trotted a mile to a road wagon in 2:21¾.

Another absurd report is the one that Dexter was lately beaten on Harlem Lane one Sunday morning. In the first place, I never drive or even travel on Sunday, and Dexter never was on Harlem Lane in his life on Sunday. Moreover, he never was beaten on Harlem Lane any day. Who speaks next?

ROBERT BONNER.

NO NAME.

BY ETHEL LYNN.

What shall we call our baby, wife?
The queer wee mortal thing,
With battling hand and restless foot,
And ear like midge's wing.

We'll give her chrism sweet and small,
A word that's soft and low,
A sound to hear from lips of love,
As days of earth-life go.

Pansy, or Rose, or Daisy, dear?
Helen, or Grace, or Fay?
We've called her "Baby" long enough,
'Tis near her christ'ning day.

You don't care, do you, Baby dear?
You'll gabble, cry and crow,
If we should call you Polly Ann,
If we but speak it low.

But by-and-by, my woman-child,
For tones you love to hear
Your name shall be a fairy boat,
To bear sweet love-notes near.

And so it shall be soft and sweet,
Nor grate as sounds go by:
So, sweet, I can't decide to-day—
I'll find one by and by.

* * * * *

Ice-cold, and like a waxen thing,
The quiet sleeper lies,
With hands upfolded on his breast,
And soul gone home to paradise.

Its small life lived, its sheaf of tears
Bound in a bundle small,
It folded thus its waxen hands
At some Almighty call.

Our list'ning ear no accents caught,
No name like earth-born word;
But still me thinks an angel called
"Baby," and baby heard.

Fashion's Fancies.

Large, loose trousers are coming in fashion again.

Ladies round hats are worn very high this season.

The French twist is the twist *par excellence* at present.

No jewelry whatever on the streets is the latest rule for ladies.

French heels are among the discarded follies of society girls. A bitter experience in the direction of bunions have warned almost all our belles to discard them.

The gipsy shape in bonnets is preferred to any other this season.

Apple-wood and blackthorn are the favorite materials for walking-canes.

The new bonnets are a cross between a round hat and an inverted coffee cup.

The new style of lace veil is heavily embroidered around the edge with floss and beads.

Ammonia baths are said to be very beneficial to the health as well as the complexion.

Checks and plaids for dresses and cloaks will be very fashionable this fall and winter.

Some of the imitation jewelry is so perfect that it can hardly be told from real by experienced jewelers.

All formal calls and receptions, according to fashion regulations, commence about the first of November.

A new style of fan have just appeared made of satin and lace, which when opened, is in the shape of a butterfly.

Combs with fancy gilt ornamental tops are again very fashionable for fastening the braids and puffs on the top of the head.

Some of the new style of bracelets of burnished gold are made in the shape of a linen cuff, with buttons of diamonds and pearls.

Some of the cashmere sacks and capes are trimmed with feather trimming of green, blue or brown, and the effect is very beautiful.

The fashion at a Philadelphia church wedding is for the bells to ring for a half hour before the ceremony takes place, and a half hour afterward.

A new style of ear ring is a round piece of gold, on which is engraved the coat of arms, surrounded by a wide rim of black onyx and gold.

The muffs for next winter are to be of the same material as the street costumes, so that a lady will require as many muffs as she does bonnets.

Ornaments for the hair are beetles, butterflies, and snails, made of small, gray-colored feathers, fastened in the centre of a large ribbon bow with three long ends.

Now that the weather is cooler and flowers somewhat harder to obtain, the *boutonniere* is coming in again. A single tea-rose bud is the correct thing.

Ladies who have pretty feet object very strongly to the long costumes for the street and are petitioning the dressmaker to take an inch off all round the skirt for the winter.

The ladies' street dresses for the winter are to be made loose and full at the waist, and from the description will look, we think, very much like the loose blouses worn by cartmen and small children.

The "English" will be as much affected as ever by society men this winter. After having all summer to practice their airs and graces in, it is to be hoped that they will do it somewhat better this year than last.

A great many of our "swells" habitually order their clothes made in London or Canada. They say it is economy; we consider it an affectation, a very silly one too, for American tailors are unsurpassed anywhere.

For wedding invitations, this season, many seem to prefer a large note sheet with the invitations inscribed on it in script, and only two cards, one with the name of the groom, and the other that of the bride.

Opera or crush hats will not be carried into parlors at parties this winter. They must be used only at the opera and theatre, where they are really convenient. A small cap of black silk is the proper thing to be worn in full dress.

Ladies will dress very plainly this winter. Black will be the customary wear for the street. The reaction from shoddyism in society has been so great that there is danger of absurdity in the other extreme. Remember *in mediasres*, ladies.

Tortoise-shell jewelry will be much worn by gentlemen with business suits, this winter. It is neat, pretty, and unassuming. For full dress, plain dead gold is the proper thing. Since the unpopularity of Tammany, diamonds are entirely and totally tabooed for masculine wear.

The handsome India shawls are being worn made into a close-fitting sack or double cape, which can be done without cutting or injuring the shawl. Ladies prefer this way of wearing them, as a shawl folded in the old style can hardly be worn gracefully with the present style of large paniers and looped skirts.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

Arrival at the Depot—Turn Out of Citizens, Firemen, Military, &c.—Reception at the Monongahela House—Address of Hon. Wilson McCandless and Reply of the President—Reception Last Night.

Pursuant to announcement Prest. Grant and party arrived in this city Wednesday and were received by a large delegation of citizens. Mayor Brush and the Reception Committee were promptly on hand, but in consequence of a delay on the road, near Mansfield, the Presidential party did not reach the depot till about one o'clock.

A section of Hampton's had been placed on Cliff street to fire a salute on the arrival of the party. Shortly after one the guns announced the arrival of the train.

The party having left the train, was escorted through the depot, headed by the Iron City Band, playing "Hail to the Chief," and by the reception committee of citizens. The President, Mrs. Grant and the others of the party were assisted into the waiting carriages, and the crowd distributed itself along the street to watch the procession. The column was formed in the following order:

Seventy-five uniformed police; military escort, with the Fourteenth Regiment, as follows: Company C., Capt. Ahl; Co. K., Carr; Co. D., Capt. Hope; Co. G., Capt. Lang; Co. B., Lieut. Dawson; Co. I., Capt. Fox; Second Company Irish Infantry, Capt. McCloskey; the Avery Guards. The left of the military escort was taken by the Duquesne Grays, under command of Colonel Campbell, as follows; 1st Company in line, Capt. Cowley; 2nd Company, Capt. Moore; 3d Company, Capt. Fullwood; 4th Company, Capt. Hagar. The Grays were preceded by the Great Western Band, and followed by Dr. Jackson, mounted.

Carriage containing President Grant, Hon. Wilson McCandless, Gen. J. S. Negley and Master Grant.

Carriage containing Mrs. Grant, Miss Nellie Grant Mrs. Babcock and Mr. Miller.

Carriage containing the Mayors of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and the Presidents of Pittsburgh Councils

Eleven carriages containing members of the Lincoln Club.

Four empty carriages and one express wagon.

Twenty-one carriages containing citizens.

Iron City Band.

Carriages containing Fire Commissioners.

The entire Fire Department making a fine display. The department was preceded by the Chief Engineer, and followed by the Assistant Engineer.

The procession, with bands playing and flags flying, moved over the following route:

Along Liberty street to Tenth, Tenth to Penn, Penn to Sixth, Sixth to Market, Market to Fifth avenue, Fifth avenue to Smithfield, Smithfield to the Monongahela House. The streets all along the line were crowded with spectators, many of whom greeted the Presidential party with cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs and bunting along the route of the procession was very liberal, noticing on the newspaper and government buildings.

As soon as the head of the procession reached the Monongahela House the military defiled to allow the President, his his suite and the various committees to pass through. The Presidential party tenh entered through the Smithfield street entrance and proceeded to the balcony in front of the hotel. The President was accompanied by Mrs. Grant, Miss Nellie Grant and Mrs. General Babcock. The President was dressed in a suit of plain black, and his appearance is full and florid, and betokens perfect health. Mrs Grant wore a black straw bat, prevailing fashion, and black plume, and was dressed in a black Hernani dress, with double flounces, and beautifully trimmed with silk lace, and a large blue silk bow. Mrs. Grant was very reserved looking, care-worn after the journey. In addition to the President and suite, there were on the balcony, Hon. Wilson McCandless, Gen. Negley, Dr. Gross, D. Reed, Esq., R. Oliver, Mayor Brush, Mayor Callow, Tom Davis, D. D. Bruce, Esq., Geo. R. White, &c., and the members of the press.

The noise and clamor having somewhat subsided Hon. Wilson McCandless addressed the President as follows:

JUDGE M'CANDLESS' ADDRESS.

MR. PRESIDENT:—I have been requested, by citizens of all parties, to bid you a hearty welcome to this city. I have been directed to tender to you the hospitalities of the people, and of the corporate authorities of this city, of the city of Allegheny, and of the surrounding communities. This generous outpouring of the people indicates their gratitude to you for your distinguished public services. As the leader of the armies of the United States, in the hour of our country's extremity, you justified the expectations of friend and foe, and re-established the government of the people, and for the people. In return for this you have been elevated to the head of the nation, to administer its domestic and foreign affairs in the spirit of the Fathers of the Constitution.

The same brave heart which accompanied you upon the field of battle will prompt you to maintain intact the Constitution of the United States; for the glory of the civilian is equal to the glory of the soldier, when he struggles for the honor and preservation of his country. The Constitution is the heritage of every American citizen. It is our pride and boast. It is our safety in peace and our protection in war. It is the bright light which distinguishes us from other nations, and when carefully guarded by its executive officer, will shine more and more until the perfect day.

We congratulate you on your safe arrival in this busy hive of enterprise and industry. We invite you to our mills and furnaces, to our workshops and homes. Here you will witness the operation of the complicated and powerful machinery, which converts the baser metals into aids for the pursuits of the husbandmen, and into the terrible engines of war. Here the mechanic arts are illustrated, and their value appreciated, and here you will be able to realize how largely they contribute to the productive wealth of the country. Personal observation will impress upon you the interest of our factories to the whole nation, and enable you to communicate intelligently with Congress upon this great branch of public industry.

Congratulating you upon your safe arrival, in the name of the people you have so ably served, I invite you to every public and private hospitality.

The President replied to the address of welcome as follows:

Judge McCandless: Through you I return my sincere and heartfelt thanks to the municipalities of both cities, and the citizens of Pittsburgh and the adjoining boroughs. This welcome is all the more agreeable to me, coming, as it does, from the citizens irrespective of party, and it is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when the Executive of the Government will be honored by all parties as the President of the whole nation. (A voice in the crowd—Speak louder General. Another voice—Let him alone.) My visit to your city, the home of industry and manufactures has been very agreeable and I hope the time will come when we shall no longer need to import manufactures, but be able to raise from the products of home industry sufficient for the wants of the whole people. Thanking you, gentlemen and fellow-citizens, for this cordial greeting, I bid you one and all good-day.

The President and suite, and the Reception Committee and members of the press, then withdrew from the balcony, the President and a select company retiring to dine in their apartments.

The demonstration was in every respect a decided contrast to the magnificent outpouring—the immense demonstration—of the people on the occasion of President Johnson's visit here five years ago. The reception yesterday was, of course, respectable and respectful, as it should be, but it was a very, very thin and cold demonstration in comparison to that which received Andrew Johnson. Our citizens well remember that though there was no regular military or municipal turn-out on that occasion, yet the streets leading to the depot and along the route of the procession to the St. Charles Hotel were choked up—not with hungry politicians—but the masses of the people. The reception was not "worked up," yet the demonstration yesterday was a mere bagatelle in comparison to that popular "earthquake" on the occasion of the visit of President Johnson.

A large concourse of citizens, government officials, and other notabilities, attended the "Presidential levee" last evening, at the Monongahela House parlors. For upwards of an hour the President and his family were engaged in handshaking with the large throng of visitors. It was doubtless very fatiguing to the President, but His Excellency went through the ordeal very affably and good-humoredly. General Sweitzer did the "agreeable" for Mrs. Grant, Miss Nellie and Mrs. Babcock, and was kept tolerably busy in introducing the distinguished visitors to the feminine loveliness of the Smoky City. The parlors were brilliantly lighted, and a large number of ladies lent the charm of their presence to the glittering throng. We observed some six or eight colored persons among those who called to pay their respects to the head of the nation.

During the evening a "gushing" individual rushed up to Tom Bayne, believing him to be the President, and seizing him by the arm, shook him heartily, and exclaimed with great fervency, "God bless you, General, God bless you!" The gallant colonel was almost overcome, but quickly recovering himself, he announced to the astonished individual that he was bestowing his benedictions on the wrong man, and that the "Second Washington" was at the other end of the room.

The President will spend to-day hobnobbing with the iron and steel and glass manufacturers, and in visiting the mills and inspecting the representative industries of this city. To-morrow the President and suite will leave for Washington.

THE NEW BRIGHTON MURDER.

Euchre as a Fine Art—Shooting as a Pastime.

A quarrel took place on Monday afternoon at New Brighton, Beaver county, which was ultimately settled by the death of one of the parties.

The affair occurred at the house of a woman, who has always been known there as Harriet Murray, but whose real name is said to be Harriet Harkinson. It appears that this woman's son, James Murray, a young man about twenty-five years of age, was engaged on Sunday afternoon about two o'clock, playing cards with some other men, at his mother's house. Among the party was a man about thirty years of age, named William C. Grant. Grant, as we are informed, came to the neighborhood from Ohio some two months ago, and since his arrival has acted as the leader of a gang of burglars and marauders, operating in the vicinity of New Brighton. He is described as having been a most desperate man, reckless and dangerous to the last degree.

During the progress of the game, a quarrel arose between Murry and Grant, regarding some point of the playing. At length Murray quietly arose and pulled on his boots, so as to be ready for flight. Then, it is said, he picked up a loaded shot-gun took deliberate aim at Grant and fired, after which he fled precipitately. The charge of slugs with which the gun was loaded, took effect in Grant's left side, passing through the bowels to the other side of the body. The injured man lived until Monday morning at about seven o'clock, when he expired from the effects of his wound.

Murray fled up the Beaver river for a distance and then took to the hills. He was followed by Constable Funkhauser with a posse of men, and was captured after about an hour and a half.

Yesterday, after Grant's death, we are told information for murder was made against the prisoner.

The Negro U. S. Jurors.

WASHINGTON, Pa., October 4, 1871.

EDITORS POST: I notice by this morning's POST that Marshal Murdoch has summoned three of our XVth Amendments as jurors for the next session of the United States Court. Deputy Marshal Hall, of this place, is the official who summoned these three non-notorious Africans, viz: Henry Bolden, George Washington Contee and "Aus" Bryant. Mr. Hall has been here for the last two weeks to devise some plan by which this county could be carried for Radicalism and save these four members of the legislature in this district, and this is the result of the joint cogitations of that official and our would-be next Governor, Mr. George V. Lawrence. It was intended to *hold* some of the negroes in this county, but in this they have failed, besides disgusting a great many white Republicans. This is a little too thin, and should, by this time convince Radical officials that they cannot force negro equality for giving an increased Democratic majority.

Yours, ——.

JUDGE MCCANDLESS has had the honor of having welcomed three different Presidents of the United States to the hospitalities of our city.

PRESIDENT GRANT looks heavier, younger and in every respect better than he did when he entered the White House.—*Leader*

Of course he does, because he has learned to "*take* things easy."

THE *Commercial* is our authority for stating that "Mr. Hartman, of the Central Board, says he talks 'affectionately' to the colored school teachers." Of course he is, a Rad., and has a kind heart.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 7, 1871.

THE exact amount stolen by EVANS and his friends is not known, but it is not less than a quarter of a million.

THE *Leader* endorses the proposed Sixteenth Amendment giving our foreign-born fellow-citizens an equal chance with negroes. Better late than never.

DILWORTH will not deny that he said he would not vote for M'GUNNEGLE, and M'GUNNEGLE will not deny that he said he will not vote for DILWORTH.

THE "organ" thinks a half loaf better than no bread, and consequently it is afraid to ask the Radical candidates on the German Reform ticket to withdraw. Well, we don't believe they would do so, anyhow. They don't care how much the old woman scolds.

THE Citizens ticket in Philadelphia, the German Reform ticket in Allegheny county and the Temperance tickets throughout the State have sadly demoralized the Radical forces. The EVANSES and the COOMBS' cannot save them this time.

KEEP it before the people that GRANT'S thieving office holders according to the confession of Secretary BOUTWELL have stolen over *twenty millions of dollars* of the people's money. How much more that twenty millions, the Secretary does not say and it remains to be detected.

THE Republican party can take care of its open foes, but its only danger is from its indifferent or treacherous "friends."—*Phila. Post.*

The above is intended for the Evening *Bulletin*, *Telegraph* and the *Inquirer*. It is the same with them all over the country. When thieves fall out, etc.

"THE Republican Convention" in Pennsylvania says the N. Y. *Post*, Radical, "had no platform except the renomination of General GRANT and protection to the monopolists, and this was followed by bad nominations in Philadelphia and elsewhere, which have weakened the party,"

No Radical paper in Pittsburgh has yet shown independence enough to print Secretary BOUTWELL'S letter in regard to GRANT'S thieving officials who have stolen over *twenty millions of dollars* or Attorney General BREWSTER'S letter, promising "at an early date the entire facts" in regard to the thief EVANS and his confederates.

A COTERIE of Radicals have issued an address "To the Temperance People of Pennsylvania," asking them to "repudiate" the Temperance candidates, Messrs. WHEELER and SPANGLER. This party hope to accomplish what the EVANS fund and PENNEL COOMBE have so far failed to accomplish, viz: the withdrawal of the Temperance candidates. They evidently look upon the Temperance men as a pack of noodles.

PROMINENT Republicans are betting that ROBERT LIDDELL, Esq., the Democratic candidate for Assembly in the Second District, will be elected. This is because the *Commercial* supports BIRMINGHAM and DILWORTH, and publishes them as Temperance candidates for Commissioners, and partly because the *Dispatch* and *Gazette* have abused the liquor men, and further because the Republican Convention refused to place a German on the ticket. How do you like it?

DOES the editor of the *Gazette* by his frequent allusion to repeating, in connection with the editor of THE POST, mean to provoke further controversy, of a personal nature? If so, we have no other remedy that we chose to avail ourselves of, distasteful as it is, than to examine publicly, the private record of the firm of the *Gazette*, perhaps they will discover from the oldest to the youngest before we are through with them, that people who live in glass houses must not throw stones.

THE *Gazette* says the Democrats are thinking of purchasing the *Evening Mail* and starting a reliable Democratic paper. Now if these Democrats wish to get the *Gazette* firm to subscribe, they must buy the *Commercial* as the former was willing to subscribe to keep *The Paper* alive to smash its more prosperous neighbor, providing they were assured *The Paper* would live for one year. Now if the *Commercial* will only die, turn Democratic, or do something so as that stupid old concern can become "the only" the *Gazette* will then at least be happy if not prosperous.

THE Democratic press everywhere endorse the proposed Sixteenth Amendment suggested by THE POST, which gives white men equal rights with negroes. So far, we have failed to discover a single Radical journal that has one kind word to say in regard to the matter —in fact, those that have spoken, denounce it. And yet the same papers ask Democrats to vote for the party that has other ignorant negroes, United States of Pr[illegible]ELS, FRED. DOUGLASS, and SCHURZ [illegible]kin eligible to the office a Democratic [illegible]deny the same to CARL they have given [illegible]tell you that this is have witheld and [illegible]ut the fact that white men, cannot be de[illegible]thold from

AN ENGLISH REPUBLIC.

The London correspondent of the New York *World* gives a long account of an interview with Mr. CHARLES BRADLAUGH who claims for himself that he is the leader of the Republican Associations of Great Britain, and the CROMWELL of the not far distant future. Mr. BRADLAUGH in the conversation detailed by the correspondent, expressed great fear that the political crisis for which he and his party looks, would come too soon. He maintained that he was strong enough at the present time to pull down the monarchy of Queen VICTORIA, and destroy the GEULPH dynasty, but feared his ability to erect and maintain a Republic upon the ruins of the prostrate throne. If this crisis is deferred for five years, he believes that he will be able to build up as well as pull down, and has no sort of doubt but that he will be called upon to preside over the destinies of the new Republic.

The political crisis to which BRADLAUGH refers, is connected with the royal family. He declares that it is one of the tenets of the political faith of his party never to permit another of the royal family to rule in England, either as monarch or as regent. The present illness of Queen VICTORIA, Mr. BRADLAUGH asserts in his paper, *The National Reformer*, is a family affliction which has been in the family since the days of GEORGE III.—in other words, the Queen has become insane, and is liable to die at any time, or perhaps upon the certificate of the proper authorities, a regency, as in the case of the Third and Fourth GEORGES, may be declared, which regency may continue for a number of years, or may terminate in a short time, according to the physical endurance of the Queen. Either her death or a regency, according to Mr. BRADLAUGH, will create a revolution in which the GEULPH dynasty must go down to give place to a Republic, of which he will be the head.

The late speech of Mr. D'ISRAELI at Hughenden, in which he declared that the Queen was physically and morally (mentally?) incapacitated from reigning any longer, had it not been contradicted would confirm at least Mr. BRADLAUGH'S statement as to a change in the ruling personage of England, and admit of the possibility of the Prince of Wales assuming the reins of power either as actual monarch or as regent of the kingdom. Certain it is also, from the tenor of cable dispatches, that this announcement created the greatest sensation, not to say consternation throughout the kingdom, and after all, the statement of Mr. BRADLAUGH that the great political crisis of England is near at hand, may meet with a terrible confirmation.

We have not the space to follow this modern CROMWELL through all of his plans and predictions, the main points in his revolutionary scheme being, that if a regency or an abdication supervenes at this time, the revolution will be terrible and bloody, if these contingencies are deferred for five years it will be bloodless and fraught with infinitely better results than can possibly be expected at present. The sort of a "Republic" that Mr. BRADLAUGH proposes to set up is best expressed in the following extract from the interview of the *World*'s correspondent:

"In the republic is religion to be recognized in any way?"

"No, in no way. We shall let the pious people have all the churches they want, and let them pray as much as they please; but we shall insist upon giving to every child a purely secular education, wholly divorced from religion of every kind. If the parents at home choose to teach religion to their children, or if the children when they grow up choose to be pious, no one shall interfere with them?"

"In the republic what is to be the supreme law?"

"The will of the people expressed, as may be found most practicable, through the voice of a legislature of one or two chambers."

"The will of a majority of the people, I presume you mean?"

"Yes."

"Are there to be any limits to the exercise of this will?"

"None."

"None of any kind?"

"Positively none whatever."

"You are to have no written constitution?"

"No; written constitutions are humbugs."

"What protection, then, are the minority to have from the possible aggressions of the majority?"

"No absolute protection; we shall seek to so arrange our electoral machinery that the minority may always have a fair representation in our legislature; they shall be heard; they may state their case and plead for it; but having done this, they must submit to the will of the majority."

"In all things?"

"Yes, in all things whatsoever."

"This is very important; let me not misunderstand you. In the new republic there is positively to be no such thing as divine sanctions or law; the idea of any authority higher than man himself, which may give laws to man, is to be abrogated; whatever laws are framed are to rest solely on the authority of the majority for the time being, and not on any idea that a Supreme Being has ordained certain principles of action with which these laws are in harmony."

"You have stated the case exactly."

The entire idea of this "model Republic" is that there shall be no responsibility resting anywhere, but that the minority must submit to the caprice of the majority with no tribunal to appeal to, except the consciences of their oppressors. Although repudiating all sympathy with Communistic ideas, Mr. BRADLAUGH announces the most rabid doctrines of the Commune as the foundation stones of his new "Republic." Thirty thousand men he claims, will rush to arms if he but lifts his hand, and these can be reinforced by almost any number in a very brief period. It is a well known fact that England is in no sort of a condition to resist a great uprising of the people, which is liable to occur at any moment, more especially when precipitated by some great political crisis, such as contemplated by BRADLAUGH in his *Reformer*. If there is any reliance to be placed in the accounts of the condition of political affairs in Europe, the International, call it by what name you will, is not to be treated lightly, but seriously contemplated as a terrible evil, which threaten to overthrow all government and utterly destroy society and civilization. And yet we have men in this country—prominent politicians, too—who advocate the doctrines of Communism, and seek to introduce them into our political system. We are not by any means certain that the scenes of Paris will not sweep over this land as well as others, under the lead of demagogues, who in all ages and countries, have led the people to destruction with the specious cry of Liberty and Equality.

RATHER HEAVY ON THE OLD MAN

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, a Radical journal of great influence, speaking of GRANT, says:

He has traveled at the rate of several thousand miles per month ever since the surrender of Lee. It is becoming a bore, especially to those who are making excuses for him.

Then it is a stupidity and an anachronism for Republicans in a republic to be crying out that there is but one man. If there are not one hundred thousand men in the country, each as capable of being President as Grant, there is an afflicting poverty in men. We are told that Grant crushed the rebellion. He was one of a million fighting men who did that job. We are told he is paying the National debt. How much of the money does he take out of his own pocket? The appointment of his personal favorite, Pleasanton to the Commissionership of Internal Revenue cost the Treasury, it is carefully estimated, at least ten millions of dollars; and when at last Pleasanton became intolerable, and the President was driven into demanding his resignation, Douglass was promoted to the place, his single recommendation being that he is Simon Cameron's man. Meantime, the New York Custom-house is in charge of the shoddy-swindler Murphy, the head of a ring as infamous as Tammany, and the President's chum at Long Branch. There must be an end of this.

THE exact amount stolen by GRANT'S thieving Collectors, according to the confession of Secretary BOUTWELL is $20,700,983 33.

THE perfect harmony of the Radical party was exemplified in Worcester and Syracuse Conventions on Wednesday. In the latter it was necessary to call in the police to quell the riotous proceedings. Such a disgraceful and profane scramble for the spoils of office as was developed in these two assemblages, was perhaps never witnessed before. And yet the Radical party claims to possess "all the decency and morality" in the country. It is well for them that they blow their own horns, for nobody else would care to do it for them.

THE New York *Evening Post* of a late date, says that the *Times* begins to squeal in regard to the Tammany matters. It says that "the *Times*, whose issue on Thursday was a shout of triumph, as if the battle were won, to-day gives a cry of agony, almost of surrender, and demands of the Committee of Seventy, "Ought we not to find some egg in the barnyard after all this clucking and clattering?" The *Times* certainly ought to find an egg, considering all its "clucking and clattering," if indeed it has not been prospecting for some time in a mare's nest.

THE Radicals in Philadelphia are trying to induce their candidates nominated by the Citizens' Reform party to withdraw, "and repel the insult to themselves and colleagues." The Radicals in this city have been trying to do the same thing here in regard to the German movement, but Messrs. ALEX. MILLER, J. W. BALLENTINE, JOHN GILFILLAN, HENRY KILGORE, TOM. BAYNE and JAMES MCGUNNEGLE, do not seem disposed to accommodate them. Threats have been made that they will be scratched by the Ring, and still they refuse to withdraw.

CONCERNING "Honest" TOM MURPHY the great almoner of the President, and GRANT'S Collector of the Port at New York, and his bosom friend and confidential adviser, the *Commercial* is plain spoken. Speaking of the *Tribune's exposé* of the MURPHY'S frauds and rascalities the *Commercial* says:

Those who have looked at the evidence will generally agree that the time has come when Murphy should be removed. The reasons are numerous—any one being sufficient. The public service requires that swindlers should not be in office; the Republican party cannot afford to be disturbed by this adventurer from every camp of the opposition; the President's own fame will suffer if he is kept in office. The rest need not be enumerated.

"The public service requires that *swindlers* should not be in office." "*Argal:*" "Honest" Tom MURPHY is "a swindler;" President GRANT appointed "a swindler" to office, in consideration that the "swindler" aforesaid presented him with a cottage at Long Branch; President GRANT still retains "a swindler" in office, because having accepted the bribe he cannot well repudiate his share of the contract by turning the "swindler" out of office. As it is not at all likely that President GRANT will turn Mr. MURPHY out of office, according to the *Commercial*, he will himself become a *particips criminis* in his Collector's swindling operations. What do our other Radical cotemporaries think of the *Commercial's* lively pen picture of GRANT and his Collector? Do they endorse or repudiate what the *Commercial* says?

DURING the last session of Congress, an ignorant negro, named REVELS, occupied a seat in the U. S. Senate. Beside him sat a white man, an able statesman and a brave soldier, Hon. CARL SCHURZ. The former by Radical tinkering with the Constitution was made eligible to the office of President and Vice President. These privileges were not granted the latter. Why? Because one happened to be born in the United States and the other in Germany. And now when the Democratic party demand that white statesmen, soldiers and citizens shall have equal rights with ignorant negroes, this is denied them by the corrupt Radical Know-Nothing party which would also deprive them of their votes if they had the power. The Democracy once again in the ascendancy these restrictions will be removed and CARL SCHURZ and other white citizens will at least have an equal change with REVELS, FRED DOUGLASS or any other negro.

WE have looked in vain to find the name of a colored man on the committee to receive the President, and cannot find one. There are Know-Nothings, Irishmen, Welshmen, Germans and Chinese, but not a single African. Now in the face of the Fifteenth Amendment and the Civil Rights Bill, the re-nomination of the Present-Taker and Radical defaulters, we protest against this Ku-Klux outrage in the banner county. Those that are eligible to the Presidency—the negroes, certainly have as much right to serve on this committee as they who are ineligible—the Germans. Will the managers of this reception have this attended to, and have the colored population represented, or are we to understand that Little Boss TWEED, JAS. S. NEGLEY, Rev. VANNOTE, HARRY OLIVER and other leading Republicans refuse to ride in procession or banquet beside Rev. JOHN PECK, Major WARE and other colored men?

THE poor letter-carriers have been made aware of the existence of the Radical publicans, in this city and Allegheny. They have been assessed *eight dollars* each for campaign purposes. They are given the alternative of either paying the "tax," or losing their positions. Many a poor woman will be deprived of a dress, and many a child of a good meal by this black-mailing operation. These letter-carriers are generally poor men with families whom they have to support upon a salary of $800. As this is only a *single* assessment that has been laid upon them, the public can form some sort of an idea of the deprivations inflicted upon their wives and children, to keep the Radical leaders in fat offices.

THERE is a mathemetical precision in the tax levies of the Radical Executive Committee upon office holders. While the letter-carriers, policemen, etc., are taxed one per cent. of their salaries, deputy Assessors, deputy Collectors, city and postoffice clerks, &c., are assessed *two* per cent. and a levy of *three* per cent. is put upon those whose salaries run up into the thousands. These levies, taken in connection with the assessments upon candidates, office-seekers and private individuals will aggregate probably $20,000, in Allegheny county, with which the leaders expect to elect their ticket. It remains for the people to defeat this well laid plan on Tuesday of next week.

BY reference to the published proceedings of Councils, which met in special session on Saturday last, it be seen that the City Hall Commission presented to these bodies a report of their doings. Whether it is such a report as was contemplated by the resolutions of Councils, and whether the Commissioners have succeeded in convincing the public that the expenditures have not been extravagant and reckless, are subjects which we propose to discuss in the future.

THE *Gazette* keeps very quiet concerning the proposed Sixteenth Amendment, It has alluded to it but once and then it declared that "this question of adding a Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution in order to render Mr. CARL SCHURZ available for the Presidency is an unpatriotic and unprincipled Democratic dodge." This will scarcely suit our German fellow citizens to inform them that to give them equal rights with negroes is "*unprincipled and unpatriotic.*"

WE have the first word to say against the private record of any of THE POST'S firm. On the contrary, we said Mr. BARR'S word was good in this community.—*Gazette.*

Had such a paragraph appeared when the attention of the *Gazette* was first called to its falsehoods, many harsh allusions might have been averted. The *Gazette* now admits that its quarrel is with one of the *attaches* of this establishment, and as such the editors and proprietors of this paper can have nothing to do with it.

AS THE POST is the only paper in this city that has the independence to give the Temperance men a hearing, so it is the only journal that stands up squarely for the colored man, and insist upon having him represented on the committees to receive President GRANT. A colored man remarked on Saturday that it was an insult to his race to appoint "copperheads" and refuse them a single representative. Strong logic that.

Is the *Freiheits Freund*, the German Radical organ in the city in favor of the proposed Sixteenth Amendment? It certainly cannot say that it has not heard of this proposition from the Democracy.

THE SYRACUSE CONVENTION.

We presume that no one will dispute that the Radical Convention which was in session on Wednesday and Thursday of this week, at Syracuse, New York, enacted some of the most disgraceful scenes ever witnessed at any political assemblage on the continent, not even excepting the Radical Convention at New Orleans, where GRANT'S Gatling guns and bayonets controlled the action of the delegates.

The Convention was simply a mob, in which GRANT'S Federal office holders and their tools clubbed and beat men into silence who dared to raise their voices against the corruptions of the GRANT-CONKLING-MURPHY clique, and drove every delegate from the Convention by force or fraud, who exhibited any sort of independence.

And it is these men who demand that the interests of the Empire State shall be turned over to their keeping—men who tore up the furniture of the hall in which the Convention assembled and converted it into death-dealing bludgeons—men who were armed to the teeth with knives and revolvers, ready to mete out death to independent Republicans sooner than permit them to go into a Convention of the party and denounce the frauds of the Custom House clique! Does any man suppose that the interests of a State or the nation would be safe in the hands of such desperadoes and men who hold office only to plunder the public Treasury?

This was emphatically GRANT'S Convention, ran in his interest by MURPHY & Co., and is a fair specimen taken in connection with the New Orleans Convention, of the means to which he will resort to compel the people to accept him for a second term. This man MURPHY, who is proven by the New York *Tribune* to be a swindler, unfit to be entrusted with any office, is the bosom friend and confidential adviser, of President GRANT, and during the latter's protracted stay at Long Branch, no one could gain an audience with him except through MURPHY. Having accepted the enormous bribes of his corrupt subordinate, GRANT is under the thumb of MURPHY, and instead of being Chief Magistrate of the country, has become the tool of a shoddy contractor, who after robbing the government of millions in its hour of peril, escaped punishment by plundering and destroying the records of his crimes on file with the public archives. This man is now rewarded by being made the incumbent of the most renumerative office in the country, and shapes and controls the policy of the administration.

The Syracuse Convention was but a fitting *finale* of MURPHY'S political career, and the people of the whole country should be thankful that they have thus early found out the desperate aims of our Federal oppressors. Syracuse is the companion piece of New Orleans. United States soldiers at one, and armed desperadoes at the other, were the means resorted to for the purpose of "stamping out" all opposition to GRANT'S administration and all protests against his renomination. CASEY, GRANT'S Collector, and relative, "stamped out" the opposition in Louisiana; MURPHY, GRANT'S Collector and master stamped it out in New York.

There is no respectable gentleman, we care not what his politics may be, who can read the disgraceful proceedings of the Syracuse Convention and not blush for shame when he reflects that the hand of the President, through MURPHY and CONKLING is in this thing. New York will rebuke this outrage upon American politics by doubling the Democratic majority of last year.

AT THEIR OLD TRICKS.

The Radicals continue their mean and disreputable tricks. With money stolen from the Government they have again started a paper in Louisiana, under the guise of being Democratic. Nominates Mr. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS for President and says: "We were compelled to surrender at the close of the war but we are not compelled to think and vote as our tyranical rulers dictate, and by the eternal gods, we won't do it."

This amunition will be used by them throughout the North, but is so thin that the most skeptical will see through it.

THE Honorable Reverend Doctor J. VANNOTE, LL. D., D. D., Esquire, etcetera, having his name well handled no doubt imagines that he can handle politics as well as "any other man," and now and then indulges in the pastime of making Radical stump speeches, playing farce to fanfaronade of the lumbering smooth bore columbiads who come from abroad. His last effort in this way was at the Allegheny meeting on Thursday night, in which he said that BUCHANAN'S administration run the country steadily in debt, while GRANT is paying it at the rate of $8,000,000 per month. About the best answer that can be made to this, we find in the Chicago *Republican*, which is most excellent Radical authority. It says:

A misguided Milwaukee paper says "Grant and Boutwell paid nine and a quarter millions of the public debt in August." The writer might as well tell us that the President and Superintendent of the Northwestern railroad are in the habit of hauling fifty or sixty trains of cars into Chicago every day.

THE exact amount stolen by the Radical thief, paymaster HODGE, was $445,406 60.

THE PITTSBURGH COURT HOUSE.

THE POST has been asking searching and troublesome questions in regard to the expense attending the building of a new court-house in Pittsburgh, the expenses of which have already exceeded the estimates and the authorization by law, from two to three hundred thousand dollars, and yet the building is by no means completed The Republican papers long sought to ignore the subject, but THE POST continued its "pegging away," and we see has, at length, compelled the City Councils to appoint an investigating committee. From the looks of things in Pittsburgh, a committee of seventy is about as necessary there as in New York.

The above we take from the *Western Press* at Mercer, Pa. It is all right, except that is a City Hall we are after and not the Court House.

THE New York *Sun*, Republican, thus heads its report of the Radical Convention at Syracuse:

GRANT'S CONVENTION.
CUSTOM HOUSE MONEY MORE POWERFUL THAN PRINCIPLE.
A TERRIBLE ROW AT SYRACUSE.
THE FRIENDS OF HORACE GREELEY FORCED TO RETIRE.
NOBLE PROTEST OF RUFUS F. ANDREWS.
ST. LAWRENCE AND KINGS COUNTIES GOING OUT.
THE POLICE FIGHTING THE GREELEYITES.
CONKLING COMMITTING SUICIDE.
HONEST REPUBLICANS BOUND AND GAGGED BY THE MINIONS OF A USURPER.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial* which suppressed the riotous proceedings modestly heads its report.

SYRACUSE.
THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.
A FULL TICKET NOMINATED.
ACTION OF THE GREELEY WING.

THE N. Y. *Sun*, Radical, after announcing that the Radical party in that State is "split like a watermelon" says:

There is one way to harmonize the Republican party of New York and to give it life and strength for victory. Let Gen. Grant withdraw as a candidate for the Presidency, and these feuds will vanish like clouds borne away by the wind. But so long as he persists in his endeavors to compel the party to nominate him, so long the quarrel will rage.

Gen. Grant prefers the gratification of all his own ambition to the existence of the party which made him President. Re-elected he cannot be, and the only hope of a future for the Republican organization is in that Spartan band which spurns his seductions and defies his threats. The faction of his followers are in reality more deadly enemies of Republican principles than the Democrats themselves; and the true champions of Republicanism are those who stand up bravely and firmly to condemn the acts and resist the designs of this unfaithful, money-loving President.

NORTHERN men used to depreciate the disorderly violence and pistol debates sometimes exhibited by Southern political gatherings; but here in the civilized State of New York, and in the ancient city of Syracuse, the "party of great moral ideas" exhibits to an admiring world, the quality of its morality after this fashion:

Chairs and table legs were freely used by the defenders of the citadel, and fists and canes by the attacking party. At last one of the latter drew a pistol, but before he could use it he was felled to the floor by a blow from the back of one of the iron seats, laying his cheek open and putting him *hors du combat*.

There were cries of "Put down those pistols," "Don't shoot," "Don't shoot," "Kill the son of a —," "Kill him," "Blow his brains out," "Open the door," "Not a damned one of you will get in," "You'll all get in," etc. Ejaculations more expressive than elegant were indulged in until the place seemed worse than Bedlam.

CHARLES SUMNER pronounces GRANT the meanest man, intellectually, morally, and socially, that ever filled the office of President of the United States, and freely declares that he ought to be impeached for the unlawful use of the navy, and for other unlawful acts in furtherance of his San Domingo job. When the ablest and best men of the Radical party talk about GRANT in that way, it must be conceded that the Democrats treat him with surprising leniency.

THE N. Y. *Standard* admits "that the bolt in the Republican State Convention looks serious. It is certainly unfortunate but we hope that by to-day the sober second thought may prevail and the breach be again healed up. Mr. GREELEY will certainly not allow his committee to be in opposition to the Republican party, especially now, when the skies were so auspicious of victory."

The Presidential Programme For October.

General Dent, it is said, telegraphed to the President yesterday that, inasmuch as the latter contemplated a visit to Chicago, it will be advisable for him also to visit St. Louis. This is urged, because of the intense jealousy existing between these two cities, and also, that Grant may look after the disaffection which Schurz has been creating in the Missouri metropolis this fall. General Dent is of the opinion that the best time to make this visit will be about the 1st of October, when the county fair will be held, and when the President will have an opportunity to meet a great number of people personally. The Presidential programme for October is now made up, and the following localities will be given an opportunity to extend their hospitalities to the Chief Magistrate.

St. Louis and Missouri State Fair, October 1st.

Pittsburgh, October 3. A grand ovation will be tendered the President here.

Carroll County Fair, Maryland, October 6. The public-spirited citizens of this county have raised a large purse for races in honor of the expected visit.

Washington, D. C., October 7, 8, 9, and 10, on one of which days a Cabinet meeting will be held.

Bangor, October 11. The President will here join in the festivities incident to the opening of the European and American railroad.

Boston, October 16. The President will here participate in the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new post office.

The programme has not been made up to a further date positively, but two or three visits to Southern points are contemplated during the remainder of the month.—*Wash. Patriot.*

LEARNING TO PRAY.

BY MARY E. DODGE.

Kneeling, fair in the twilight gray,
A beautiful child was trying to pray;
His cheek on his mother's knee,
His bare little feet half hidden,
His smile still coming unbidden,
And his heart brimful of glee.

"I want to laugh. Is it naughty? Say,
O mamma! I've had such fine fun to-day,
I can hardly say my prayers.
I don't feel just like praying;
I want to be out-doors playing,
And run, all undressed, down stairs.

"I can see the flowers in the garden-bed,
Shining so pretty, and sweet, and red;
And Sammy is swinging, I guess.
Oh! everything is so fine out there,
I want to put it all in the prayer,
(Do mean I can do it by 'Yes?')

"When I say, 'Now I lay me'—word for word—
It seems as if nobody heard.
Would 'Thank you, dear God,' be right!
He gave me my mammy,
And papa, and Sammy—
O mamma! you nodded I might."
Clasping his hands and hiding his face,
Unconsciously yearning for help and grace,
The little one now began.
His mother's nod and sanction sweet
Had led him close to the dear Lord's feet,
And his words like music ran.

"Thank you for making this home so nice,
The flowers, and folks, and my two white mice
(I wish I could keep right on,)
I thank you, too, for every day—
Only I'm 'most too glad to pray,
Dear God, I think I am done.

"Now, mamma, rock me—just a minute—
And sing the hymn 'darling' in it,
I wish I could say my prayers!
When I get big I know I can.
Oh! won't it be nice to be a man,
And stay all night down stairs?"

The mother, singing, clasped him tight,
Kissing and cooing her fond "Good night,"
And treasured his every word.
For well she knew that the artless joy
And love of her precious, innocent boy,
Were a prayer that the Lord had heard.

A PERILOUS TRADE.

How They Break Wild Horses in Texas.

Those who have never visited the regions where wild horses are caught or reared have but little idea how the untamed steed of the prairies is rendered tractable and useful. At the present day in Texas the hordes of mustangs that formerly ranged its vast prairies have become almost extinct in the settled portions, and confine themselves to the extreme western counties. In their place are horses mostly crossed with American stock, which are in a state of semi-wildness—that is, they roam at will until certain seasons of the year, when all such as can be caught are driven in herds in huge pens constructed for the purpose, to be branded and marked, after which most of them are let loose to roam at will again.

When the owner of a portion of a herd desires to break any of his young horses he proceeds in this wise: The first movement is to lasso the horse selected by the head and fore feet, and throw him to the earth; then a kind of a hair halter, called a "bosal," is put on his head, both to serve as a bridle and to stake the animal by it, it being much more effectual than a halter or a bridle in checking his frantic efforts to liberate himself. He is either tied up closely all night, or staked, at the will of the owner. The next morning the sport begins.

All horses and stock raisers have one or more *vaqueros*, whom they employ for the special purpose of breaking and riding wild and refractory horses. These go out, followed by all the members of the family, and proceed to overhaul their saddles and see that there is no defect in the "rigging." When they are satisfied that all is secure, they lead, or rather drag, forward the steed. He is alternately led, dragged and whipped forward, until he reaches the point where he is to be saddled.

A leather strap attached to the bosal is then pulled over his eyes, and a saddle blanket is dropped gently on his back, but very seldom remains at the first trial, as he will almost invariably shake it off. After one or more trials, however, he submits to both blanket and saddle. The latter article is strapped on tightly with two girths, fore and flank; strapped, indeed, so tightly, that one unaccustomed to the sight would think that it was intended to cut the animal in two; the rider now adjusts the stake-rope into reins by tying it securely to the bosal, leaving a long end by which to hold on, in the event the horse should succeed in throwing him.

Every thing is now ready for the mount. The rider adorns his heels with a huge pair of spurs, stands directly facing the horse, abreast or a little forward of the shoulder, seizes the under part of the bosal with his left hand, pulls the horse's head round near him to prevent being kicked, takes the stirrup in his right hand, and turning it toward him places his left foot in it firmly. Grasping the pommel, he now gives the saddle a shake or two, makes one or two feints at mounting to see how his horseship will take it, and then suddenly springs, seating himself securely in the saddle.

The blinds, of course, are still over the eyes of the horse, and as a general thing he stands, his neck stretched out and head partly down, a perfect picture of awkwardness. The rider is at his ease, and adjusts himself and everything about him with the greatest care, as he knows there is warm work before him. When ready for the start he reaches gently forward and slips up the blinds. Naturally the horse is rather astonished at first and refuses to move. A sharp application of the whip and spur, however, readily induces him to change his mind. He takes timidly one or two awkward steps, then suddenly doubling himself up until he resembles a camel, and throwing his head down before his fore feet, he begins a series of pitches, which consist in jumping as high and as far as he can, coming down stiff-legged.

Those who have accomplished the extraordinary feat of going down a flight of stairs at one step, can form some faint idea how it feels to sit on the back of a pitching horse.

Some of the more vicious will lie down when the saddle is buckled on, and it requires a tremendous amount of whipping to get them started; some will rear and fall backward, occasionally killing their riders; some will pitch straight ahead for quite a distance, while others will pitch straight forward for a few jumps, and then, as the Texans say, "swap ends so quick that it makes your head swim."

Fortunately, they soon tire of such violent exercise, being wholly unaccustomed to a saddle or weight on their backs, and break down completely in a few hours. The saddles are then taken off, and they are reserved for a trial next morning.

This exercise is continued for a week or more, according to the nature of the horse, when he is pronounced gentle and tractable enough for a good rider, but woe to the unsuspecting greenhorn that is tempted to place himself on his back.

A few of the horses are naturally gentle natured, and never, unless frightened in breaking, attempt to cut up all. Those who love the horse, and desire to see him roaming at will in his beauty and symmetry, with glossy hide and flowing mane and tail, should go to the prairies.

"A GENTLEMAN NURSE" wants a situation in a Western paper. This is considered one of the first fruits of the female suffrage and jury-women movement.

ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

A Wealthy Young Lady and Her Uncle's Hostler Abscond Together.

It was reported at police headquarters on yesterday that a wealth young lady had eloped with her uncle's hostler. The matter was not intended for publication; on the contrary, everything possible has been done to keep the scandalous affair out of the newspapers. The neighbors, however, would talk, and the story leaked out, although the full particulars were not easily got at. It appears that a young Prussian, named Rudolph Liebig, arrived in this city from Buffalo some four of five weeks ago. In the course of a few days, he applied for, and found work as a hostler in the stable of a prominent banker and South-side church-goer, who lives, probably, on Indiana avenue. Rudolph was a willing soul, and it was not a great while until he succeeded in creating the impression among the pious members of the household that he was a most exemplary young man, and withal a God-fearing hostler.

At least so thought a Miss Adela P——, the banker's niece, whose father is a wealthy cotton factor in Syracuse, N. Y. Miss Adela thought there was not a man in all Chicago who could compare with Rudolph in form and deportment, which sentiments, however, were only laughed at as those of a young lady who considered it her bounden duty to think more of her uncle's establishment than any other in the fashionable South end.

Four or five days ago Miss Adela failed to appear at the 5 o'clock dinner, and when a servant went to her room she was not to be found. Then the alarmed household searched the premises, and finally a note was discovered in which she said, "My darling Rudolph patted the horses so tenderly, and is so pious that I know we will always be happy," or words to that effect.

They had fled together, the York State heiress and the Dutch hostler. On yesterday a letter was received from Liebig asking for forgiveness, and stating that there was no use of any one's "kicking or rubbing the hair off," as he, the hostler, had married the young lady in Rome, N. Y., where they were then stopping.—Chicago Times.

Trade Diseases.

Almost every trade has its own peculiar disease, occasioned more or less by the physicial conditions imposed upon the workers while following their several occupations. Of late years the predisposing causes of many of these trade diseases have been considerably modified, if not wholly removed, the workers being thereby the principal gainers. In shoemaking, the the worker sits upon his seat for hours together, the last being pressed close to his stomach. This is a most injurious position. The sitting posture gives rise to many deseases, varying with the occupation; continual pressure is produced on the nerves and other organs of the stomach, causing bad digestion, bilious disorders, gravel, flatulency, swellings of the liver and spleen, constipation of the bowels, excitability, headache, giddiness, singing in the ears, bad temper, inability to hold the head erect, and difficult breathing. The stooping posture effects the circulation, and causes many ailments, such as abscesses, constipation of the bowels, and many others. This is forcibly illustrated by a calculation which has been made of the different degrees of health enjoyed by those who sit and those who stand at their work. It is founded upon the "Tables of the Institution for Sick Mechanics at Warzburg," and is as follows: "Of those who always sit, 2577 in 10,000 sicken annully, and 99 die; of those who work in a stooping position, 2858 sicken and 95 die; while of those who alternately sit and stand, only 1713 sicken and 61 die." The injurious effects of the combined sitting and stooping position upon shoemakers has long engaged the attention of medical men; and in a lecture on the "Diseases of the Working Classes," delivered before the Society of Arts, Dr. Chambers said: "Shoemakers and bootmakers suffer equally from a constrained position and also from the pressure of the last against the stomach. A patient of mine, now in St. Mary's Hospital, has a hollow large enough to put one's fist into, from the breast-bone being pressed in by the last. Of course, his lungs and heart are diseased by such distortion. Can not some one devise a remedy for this?" This question was soon answered.

Among the doctor's hearers was a master shoe-manufacturer, Mr. S. Sparkes Hall, who was much impressed by this remark, which convinced him of the urgent necessity of an alteration of the posture in which shoemaking is carried on. He immediately turned his attention to the construction of a shoemaker's bench, by the adoption of which the sitting posture and the pressure of the last might be entirely avoided. With the aid of an ingenious working shoemaker, who, being in delicate health, had already adopted the standing posture with great advantage, he succeeded in contriving what is known as the "upright bench." The upright bench consists of a raised bench, fitted with shelves for the reception of lasts, tools, materials, etc., also, a couple of drawers in which thread, nails, bristles, and other articles can be kept. On one side of the bench is a small projecting ledge, for the reception of the last, which is kept in its place by the usual strap, the tightening being effected by a simple contrivance which dispenses with the strain otherwise required, of the foot. No difficulty whatever is to be met with in using the upright bench; indeed, the work is found to be performed, on the whole, better in a standing than in a sitting posture. The only parts of the work in which sitting is more convenient are some parts of rounding the soles, lasting and fitting; for the execution of these parts a stool is added to the bench so that the workman may sit for a short time, when absolutely necessary. After this, it will be the fault of the shoemakers if they continue to suffer from the diseases produced by the undue use of the seat.—Manufacturer and Builder.

A Beautiful Sight.

The following paragraph is from the description of a scene witnessed in the north of Norway, from a cliff one thousand feet above the sea:

"The ocean stretched away in the silent vastness at our feet; the sound of the waves scarcely reached our airy lookout; away in the north, the huge old sun swung low along the horizon. We stood silent, looking at our watches. When both hands came together at twelve, midnight, the full round orb hung triumphantly above the wave, a bridge of gold running due north spanned the water between us and him. There he shone in a silent majesty that knew no setting. Combine, if you can, the most brilliant sunrise and sunset you ever saw, and its beauties will pale before the gorgeous colors which lit up the ocean, heaven and mountain. In half an hour the sun had swung by perceptibly, the colors changed to those of morning, a fresh breeze rippled over the flood, one songster after another piped up in the grove behind us—we had slid into another day.

LOVE'S CHOICE.

The stroller in the pensive field
Doth many a wildering flower decry;
Sometimes to him the Roses yield,
Sometimes the Lilies greet his eye:
Sometimes he takes delight in one,
Sometimes in all, sometimes in none.

But when, in dusky woodland ways,
He sees, beside some dreaming stone,
The fresh untutored Violet raise
Her pleading eyes for him alone,
Then makes his heart its final choice,
And Nature speeks in Passion's voice.

The stroller beauty's garden through,
By many a wayward impulse led,
Sometimes is charmed by gold and blue,
Sometimes by brown and mantling red;
Sometimes proud dame and maiden small
Please just the same or not at all.

But when, remote from pleasure's whirl,
He sees at home's sequestered shrine,
The ardent, cheerful, guileless girl,
Of mortal mould, but soul divine—
Too good, too beautiful to know
How fair her worth and beauty show—

Then all his roving fancies pause,
Entraced by this o'erwhelling grace;
It rules him by celestial laws;
It lights a splendor in his face.
'Tis the best good that Heaven can give;
He wins it—and begins to live.

—The Galaxy.

Death in a Dentist's Chair—New Proof of the Danger that Lurks in a Seductive Drug.

Miss Julia W. Doolittle, aged 31 years, of Hudson, near Fulton avenue, Brooklyn, called at R.C. Brewster's dental establishment, at 303 Fulton street, in that city, Monday morning, to have a number of teeth extracted preparatory to getting a false set. She had been there on the Saturday previous, and said that she would be unable to submit to the operation without taking laughing gas or chloroform, but the dentist hesitated about administering chloroform. He finally administered gas, but it did not have the desired effect. She wanted to take chloroform then, but Mr. Brewster refused to use it. He told her, however, that if she wished to take it she must bring a physician to the office to administer it.

An engagement was accordingly made for yesterday morning at nine o'clock, and at that time Miss Doolittle called at the office and met Dr. G. S. Little, of 171 Carlton avenue, one of the most experienced physicians in the city. The doctor asked Miss Doolittle whether she was perfectly healthy, and she said that she was, but that she once had slight palpitation of the heart, which she did not view as anything serious.

Dr. Little then administered four drachms of chloroform to her in the presence of Mr. Brewster and his assistant, J. W. Eggleston, who were in readiness to extract the teeth. After the latter had drawn the teeth the doctor suddenly announced that the woman's pulse was becoming weak, and that she was sinking rapidly. They became alarmed and began to apply restoratives, but without effect. Several other physicians were summoned, and a galvanic battery was used for more than an hour, but all efforts to revive the woman failed, and she died.

Dr. Little was shocked at the fatal result of the operation. He said Miss Doolittle had called at his office on Saturday and made an appointment with him to go to Mr. Brewster's office Monday morning. He met her there and administered four drachms of chloroform on a napkin. When she was under the influence of the drug the dentist began to extract her teeth. The doctor, finding her pulse growing weak, began to apply restoratives, but without effect. He had known Miss Doolittle about a month or six weeks only. She was a native of Connecticut, and had lived in Brooklyn ten or twelve years. She was employed in Despard's sewing machine establishment in Fulton street at a good salary, and was a first class operator.

The body was taken to the residence of a brother-in-law at Portland and Myrtle avenues, and Coroner Jones impannelled a jury preparatory to an inquest.—N. Y. Sun.

Grace Greenwood on the Narrow Gauge.

Grace Greenwood writes as follows to the New York Times: "I should have chronicled some time ago an excursion on the Denver and Rio Grande narrow-gauge railway. We went out about fifteen miles—as far as the rails were then laid. It was a charming day. We had a pleasure company of citizens and tourists, and all went 'merry as a marriage bell,' in the old days, when marriages were of some account. On this railway you are struck at once with the reduced proportions of everything—from the locomotive, which seems like a small variety of the 'iron horse'—a very little mustang—to the windows and lamps in the cars. The cars themselves are bright, pretty, diminutive affairs, cozy and comfortable. It seems like playing at railroading, especially as there is marvelously little noise or motion. Never have I known a train glide along so smoothly and quietly. The little engine "buckled right down to her work;" like Chiquita, and made no ado about it, for several miles when, I grieve to say, she suddenly balked, and had to be 'switched.' We took another horse and went on merrily to the end of the road. Here we all alighted, and watched the men laying rails and driving spikes. The remorseless officers of the road insisted on your correspondent paying her way by driving a spike. It was a cruel task on my 'muscular Christianity.' The newspaper report said that I 'drove the spike home triumphantly.' But I really thought it 'wouldn't go home till morning.' This narrow-gauge road, when finished to El Paso, will be a wonderful route—for pleasure as well as commerce—as it will be almost unrivled for variety and grandeur of scenery. The mountain views, the pictures of river, and park, and plain, between Denver and Colorado City, are especially magnificent.

A Paris Shop-Keeper's Mistake.

Mrs. Laura Curtis Bullard tells a story of the Baroness Coutts, who, when shopping in Paris, was passing from one department to another by the clerks away with the remark "two-ten." She was escorted from counter to counter, and everywhere these cabalistic words, "two-ten," were repeated by one clerk to another. Struck by the peculiarity of this refrain, she asked the proprietor, as she left the establishment. "Pray what does two-ten mean? I noticed each clerk said it to the other in your shop." "Oh, it is nothing," he replied; "merely a password that they are in the habit of exchanging." But Miss Coutts was not satisfied with this explanation. So in the evening, when the porter, a young boy brought home her purchases, after paying her bill, she said, "My boy, would you like to earn five francs?" Of course he had no objection. "Tell me," said the lady, "what does 'two-ten' mean, I will give you five francs," "Why don't you know, ma'am?" said he, evidently amazed at her ignorance. "It means keep your two eyes on her ten fingers." The mystery was solved at last. All the clerks of the Troie Quartiers had taken the richest woman in Great Britain for a shop lifter!

A Trip Through the Tunnel.

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

I confess I felt some compunction about that smuggling myself, as it were, through the Alps before the great dark throughfare the heart of the great mountain chain had been hollowed, as it were, by the opening ceremony. I had made up my mind to get over the Col de Frejus, or the Col de la Roue, from Modane to Bardonneche, in my own old way, and had ordered mules for what might, in all probability, have been my last Alpine journey. There were, however, not even mules to be had at Modane, and my companions were not equal to a seven hours walk up and down hill, so nothing was left but a seat in the Fell Railway omnibus, a detestable and discreditable concern, in which, as our experience from St. Michel to Mondane had proved,, when they have charged you full value for a first-class ticket, they crowd all the second and third class passengers upon you till no room is left to breathe. Greatly as I think the future generation be congratulated on the easy access they have obtained in Italy, I almost think old stagers like myself will have cause to regret some of the sensations with which they used, in their bygone days, to be ushered into the "paradise of Europe." The transition is generally from gloom to glare, from night chill to morning warmth. "The very horses and other cattle," as it has often been observed, "feel the genial change, and they usually cheer up and frisk and gambol, and testifying by their neighing, braying, bellowing, the joy with which they hail, in the prospect of the fair region before them, the reward of the toils they endured in the long and weary ascent on the other side." The descent is almost everywhere rapid, abrupt, precipitous. Life grows apace around you at every downward stride; at the altitude where stunted firs thinly marked the bare rocks on the French, Swiss or Austrian side, the chestnut and the walnut, in all their luxuriance, fill the Italian glen. The fig tree shades the humblest cottage almost up to the mountain crest, and where the brown and sere surface of the soil at this advanced season strikes you as unredeemed barrenness, you may see on a nearer approach that the effect is produced by the stubble of the small patches of field, alternated with the small patches of vineyard, cultivated by the hardy mountaineers on craigs and cliffs, where one would almost fancy the very goat would fear to venture.

But, after all, you cannot avoid your Alps and enjoy them at the same time. Our purpose in coming all the way from London to this place was to know how one could manage to accomplish the journey without seeing the mountain we had to cross, and that was done in as simple a way as one might get from the Charing Cross to the Temple station of the London Underground Railway. When we were all ready Valvassori gave the Signal, some one called "Partenza," the engine gave its shrill whistle and away we rolled with the most beautiful ease; Regaldi chatting away in his warm, eloquent manner; at first passing the glow worm-like lanterns of men still at work, then in dark, deep stillness, till after thirty minutes, we emerged into daylight at the opposite entrance at Bardonneche. Half an hour before we were in France. We were now on Italian ground. Our carriage was last in the line, and as the engine worked backward we were close to it. Both our windows were wide open, and we had not the least imaginable inconvenience from smoke or steam. There was no perceptible difference between the inside and the outside air, and one of my companions slumbered through nearly the whole distance. The fact that the engine was in our rear was certainly in our favor, but the unanimous evidence of all who come through in the morning went far to establish that they also had experienced no unpleasant sensation, and the difference of temperature could only be detected by Valvassori's glass, which marked a few degrees of additional wamth in the tunnel. The highest degree attained in to-day's journey has been 18° centigrade. Grattoni's glass in a previous trip rose to 21°. A more triumphant success than has in every respect crowned this great work could hardly have been anticipated by its most sanguine wellwishers. Our pace throughout the crossing seemed fairly rapid and even; and the time employed, both in the up and down journey of between seven and eight English miles, was precisely thirty-eight minutes, but the average time allowed to the trains when the line shall be in full operation, is calculated at twenty minutes.

Remarkable Affection of a Horse.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Post, says:

Many instances have been given by travelers of the affection shown by the Arabian horses toward their masters; and so much, also, has been written to prove their sagacity as to make one believe at times, that they must be endued with an instinct which approaches nearly, if not quite, to the reasoning faculty of a human being. Be this as it may, we very much doubt if, among the feats narrated of the horses of the East, any can be found that exceeds in devotion the following incident which was told us a few days since by the soldier to whom it occurred. The narrator is a young Irishman, and like many others of his nation, joined, shortly after his arrival in America, Sheridan's brigade. It was in one of those forced marches, when they had driven back the enemy and had been in the saddle for several consecutive days and nights, that this trooper availed himself of a temporary halt to slip from his saddle and stretch himself upon the turf, his horse, meanwhile, browsing in the immediate neighborhood. He had slept for same little time when he was suddenly awakened by the frantic pawing of his horse at his side. Fatigued by his long ride he did not rouse at once, but lay in that partially conscious state which so frequently attends great physicial prostration. Soon, however, the faithful animal perceiving that its efforts hat failed to accomplish their object, licked his face, and placing his mouth close to his ear uttered a loud snort. Now thoroughly awake, he sprang up, and as the horse turned for him to mount, he saw for the first time that his comarades had all disappeared and that the enemy were coming down upon him at full gallop. Once mounted the faithful beast bore him with the speed of the wind safely from the danger, and soon placed him among his companions. "This," he added with emotion, "the noble fellow saved me from captivity, and perhaps from death."

Can there be found on record a more beautiful example of affectionate devotion on the part of a dumb brute for his master than this? Undoubtedly similar examples have occurred during the late European and our own civil wars which will be forever buried in oblivion. Would that they may be brought to light if their narration could in any degree mitigate the cruelty to which the horse—notwithstanding the efforts of Mr. Bergh—is constantly subjected, especially in our large cities, where many of the drivers are more brutal than the beasts they have in charge.

THE distilleries throughout the country are said to be largely increasing their business in view of the fall trade.

TRUE GREATNESS.

Say, where doth greatness dwell? In courts,
On thrones of glory seated,
'Mid glittering ranks of bright cohorts,
By pomp and grandeur greeted?
A crown, indeed, may make a king,
But crowns true greatness cannot bring.

Or shall we find on battle-field,
By victory attended,
The truly great, unless the shield
The cause of right defended?
For oft hath might the battle gained,
While nations wept th' escutcheon stained.

Shall hoarded riches greatness grant
Where moral worth is needed,
What time the sons of woe and want
In vain their sorrows pleaded?
True greatness surely must be more
Than misers seek and fools adore.

But he who feels another's woe,
And strives to soothe his sorrow,
Whose sympathies spontaneous flow
To brighten his to-morrow,
Shall be esteemed both good and great,
And heaven shall bless his last estate.

Good service makes the meanest great,
Zeal purest shines, and brightest;
Devotion smiles at frowning fate,
Love's labor is the lightest;
Who lives to purpose lives indeed,
And good works best adorn his creed.

Then say not wealth, or rank, or power,
Or crowns, confer true glory;
'Tis goodness that survives the hour;
And reads the best in story;
And though obscure the good man's name,
'Tis glorious still, though lost to fame.

CHASE FOR A CHILD.

A Daylight Abduction in Kansas City.

[From the Kansas City Times, Sept. 23]

About half-past four yesterday evening, while the child of Mrs. Steward was playing before her door, on Elizabeth street, a wild-looking stranger, evidently a Texan or cattle-drover, galloped up before the little child could escape within doors, and caught it up by its arm and slung it before him on the saddle and galloped away. The alarm was given at once, and footmen and horsemen joined in the pursuit. On through the crowded streets dashed the stranger; people ran to get out of his way, and stopped to stare at the mad rider with the child in his arms. Other horsemen joined in the pursuit, but by the time the Texan had reached the State line he had distanced all pursuit, and soon afterwards disappeared in the deep, green foliage of the Kaw Valley. The man and child were gone.

The mother of the child soon made her appearance, wringing her hands and weeping in her grief. From her we obtained the following explanation of the strange proceeding:

She had recognized the man as her husband, from whom she had been separated about three years. She stated that they were married a little more than three years ago at Farley, Platte county, Missouri. About three months after marriage they separated, since which time they have not lived together, but each though not divorced, has settled down with another mate—he as a farmer and stock dealer near Conner Station, Kansas; she as a resident of this city. His name is Foults, hers Steward. She says he had never seen nor visited the child since its birth, near a year ago. Why he carried away the child in such a bold, off-hand style, without a word of notice, the grief-stricken mother could not explain to us. She is nearly frantic over her loss and reiterates the assertion that he will kill her child to take his spite out against her.

A Dismal View of the English Situation.

The *World* discussing the situation in England, at this moment, makes the following forcible remarks:

Mr. Gladstone is unquestionably no Republican. Still the rapid growth of republican sentiment in England is due in a great measure to him. He broke through the traditions of timid Whig liberalism, and opening the flood-gates of reform let in a torrent that he can no longer control. Both the Premier and his middle-class admirers recognize the fact that the radical element which supported him on the question of disestablishment in Ireland now regard him as an impediment to progress and deride him for his comparative conservatism. In his vain efforts to guide the storm which he cannot arrest, Mr. Gladstone has courted the Finlans, Bealeses and Bradlaughs of the Radical party, and has thus lost in a great measure his popularity with the moderate liberalism of which the *Spectator* and other respectable journal are the exponents. The radicalism which Mr. Gladstone thus unwittingly fostered has grown strong and arrogant, and is now infinitely more potent, whether for good or evil, than Chartism ever was.

The Republican party in England is organized in all the manufacturing towns south of the Tweed. It is essentially a a workingmen's party, and includes a large number of men who are in full sympathy with the communistic and atheistic views of European Red Republicanism. Mr. Bradlaugh himself has been convicted and punished for blasphemy and is an avowed atheist. While these facts do not tend to make English Republicanism "respectable" they do not prove that it is not strong enough in numbers and earnestness. The London newspaper which a few months since exulted with brutal inhumanity over the death of a child of the Prince of Wales is decidedly a disreputable sheet, but it has the largest circulation of any weekly newspaper in England. The workmen of Manchester and Birmingham are, as a class, openly infidel, but they are numerous and wield already a strong influence in politics. It may be ungracious in the British Radical to grudge every penny that is paid to the royal family, but that grants to Princes and Princesses are immensely unpopular with the masses cannot be denied.

Burial of Confederate Dead.

The remains of a number of Confederate soldiers from the State of Georgia, who fell at Gettysburg, which, as already stated, were received in Savannah on Friday, the 22d instant, were interred with appropriate honors in Laurel Grove Cemetery, near the city, on Sunday last. The remains were accompanied to the Cemetary by a large procession of military and citizens generally. The services at the graves were of a beautiful and affecting character. The News says:

After the graves were filled, room was made for the ladies, who now entered the sacred circle and loaded the plain little mounds of earth with choice and sweet perfumed flowers, when the space was cleared and the gallant looking body of policemen, at the word from their tried and tursted leader, fired three rounds over the newly-made graves, while the minute gun, in charge of Captain T. H. Maddox, W. C. Workman, T. P. Holland, J. H. Bowman, and Robert Cessar, boomed away with the same salutes.

IN a case under the Vermont liquor law at Lynden, Vermont, a witness caused an unpleasantness in the court room by testifying that he drank with two men—one of the lawyers employed in the case, and the justice who was hearing it.

VARIETIES.

THE defeated Democratic candidate for Congress in the Third California district sent this dispatch to his competitor: "I move to make it unanimous."

A GEORGIA paper criticising the qualifications of a candidate for office, says that "he would be but an average dog in any drove."

"WOMEN, wake up!" exclaims the Revolution; and an indolent editor adds: "Yes, and, d—n it, turn out and make a fire and put the tea kettle on."

A MAINE girl whose lover had lost a limb, replied to her companion's banter, "I would not have a man with two legs—they are so common."

A NEW style of fan has just appeared, made of satin and lace, which, when opened, is in the shape of a butterfly.

GENERAL ROBERT ANDERSON, of Fort Sumter fame is reported to be living in Switzerland and suffering from poverty.

WITH a single blast of gunpowder at the Mount Sorrel quarry, England, lately, twenty thousand tons of granite were thrown down.

THE Paris Commune, during their short reign, burned the guillotine; but Hendrecht, the chief executioner for Paris, has been commissioned to make another—this time of iron.

THE editor of the Marion (Ind.) Chronicle offered his paper for one year as a prize for the largest watermelon. Although over one hundred have been brought to the office, he has not made the award yet.

A YOUTHFUL Chicagoan aged six years, who was refused permission to go fishing on Sunday, incontinently hanged himself in order to relieve his parents' mind of any apprehension that he was born to be drowned.

A CYNICAL old batchelor, who firmly believes that a woman has something to say on all subjects, recently asked a female friend: "Well madame, what do you hold on this question of female suffrage?" To him the lady responded, calmly "Sir, I hold my tongue."

A NEGRO boy was last week convicted at the Granville, N. C., Superior Court, of having roasted another negro boy alive, whereupon the judge as a punishment for this crime, ordered him to be bound out to learn a trade.

MIKE KITTERMAN, aged seventy-eight, is a prosperous farmer of Illinois, who emigrated to that State in 1830, from Kentucky, with ten dollars in his pocket. He is now in the enjoyment of a large fortune and is reported to have given away thirty-eight eighty acre farms to his children and relatives. He is a stock raiser.

IT IS now reported that the leading Mormons of Salt Lake City expect that Brigham Young will soon be arrested by the United States officers, and that he will meet all the charges that are or may be brought against him as a law-abiding citizen, and will offer no opposition to his arrest.

A PRETTY promenade costume is of wine colored poplin, trimmed near the knee with a narrow upright ruffle of velvet, put on in plaits, beneath which are three bias folds of the same. The corsage is high, and coat sleeves, with velvet the same as on the skirt, to simulate a cuff.

A LADY writer blames the men more than the women for the ridiculous fashions now in vogue. She says; "If all men possessing $100,000 and upwards should form a league not to marry any woman who mounted a chignon, how long do you suppose the ugly monstrosities would continue to be in vogue."

ONE of the most humorous things connected with the small pox excitement in Lowell is told by the Courier, which received a letter from a man in New Hampshire, desiring his paper discontinued till the disease should abate. The Courier is afraid to telegraph him for fear that boys will climb the telegraph poles and become infected.

IN Hartford, lately, a man who had entered a crowded street car, handed a man near him a fifty-cent shinplaster to pass to the driver, whereupon the individual cooly pocketed it, and profusely, in beggar's style, returned thanks for the gift. The owner of the scrip was so much overcome by this audacity that he allowed the fellow to keep it.

THE substitution of slate for box-wood engraving has been found to be both economical and efficient. Especially is it adapted for engraving in relief. While blocks of slate are easily cut, they will wear as well as electrotypes, and furnish over one hundred thousand sharp impressions without loss of detail. The plates are not affected by oil or water, do not vary with temperature, and never become warped, which is the grand fault with box wood under certain conditions.

THE anti-Masonic agitation has broken out with fresh fury in Vermont. An association devoted to the movement insists on the enforcement of the law against secret societies, and declares them "hostile to republican institutions and dangerous to civil and religious liberty." The engineers of the movement, like those who are running the new Know Nothing concern, have evidently forgotten that worn-out popular excitements never secure a second lease of life.

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ is about setting out from Boston on a deep sea survey of the oceans bordering America. He has at his orders a new United States coast survey steamer, fitted for the purpose. She will carry a dredging apparatus capable of working at a depth of 3,000 fathoms, and the Professor intends making a zig-zag course between the eastern coast of America and the deepest part of the Atlantic as far as Cape Horn, and so up the western coast to San Francisco, dredging all the way. He anticipates a new revelation of the condition of animal life from those unknown depths.

AT the millinery openings in New York, last Friday, one of the most noticed features was a *chapeau* made of royal purple velvet, in three distinct shades, so blending in tints that each is simply the shadow of the other. The crown was quite high, and laid up in soft plaits to the top, where it is gathered in, forming a partial bell crown, garnished with a combination of delicate purple tips, surrounded with plaitings of rich lace. At the back drooped a lace scarf, which sweeps down from the center of the crown. Strings of purple silk, with an edging of English thread lace; the high rolling front trimmed with a pretty ruching of silk and crape.

THE Chicago Times tells this little story: "Some time since Hon. J. P. McGregor, a prominent capitalist and a member of the firm of A. B. Van Cott & Co., jewelers on Lake street, brought to this city, from his former residence in Portage, Wis., an old pointer dog that had been an honored inmate of his household for over twelve years. 'Sam' remained here several days, viewing the sights, but sagaciously abstaining from municipal meat, when it was proffered him by policemen. At length he disappeared, and no trace could be found of him. Two weeks later he presented himself at the old family mansion in Portage, and requested admission. Not having any pass on the railroad, 'Sam' had performed the whole distance of two hundred miles on foot."

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
345 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 7, 1871.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
GEN. WM. M'CANDLESS, of Phila.
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
CAPT. J. H. COOPER, of Lawrence Co.

COUNTY.

STATE SENATORS:
ROBERT M. GIBSON,
JOHN MURRAY, Sr.
ASSEMBLY.
First District—JAMES IRVIN.
Second District—ROBERT LIDDELL.
Third District—AUGUST HARTJE,
WILLIAM HASLITT,
JAMES K. P. DUFF,
MOSES P. WALSH,
PETER HABERMAN,
CONTROLLER—UZZIAH STEWART.
TREASURER—WILLIAM J. KOUNTZ.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THOMAS HOLLAND.
ASS'T DISTRICT ATTORNEY—ALFRED KERR.
COMMISSIONERS—JACOB STUCKRATH, 3 years.
JOSEPH BIRMINGHAM, 1 yr.
SURVEYOR—J. W. PATTERSON.
DIRECTOR OF POOR—FRANCIS A. KLEIN

SEND FOR YOUR TICKETS.

The Democratic tickets for the various districts in Allegheny county are now ready for distribution at the office of THE POST. Parties authorized to receive them will please call.

ALL TO THE FRONT.

Let every Democrat in the State go to the polls and vote on next Tuesday. We are sure of carrying the State for the Democratic ticket, by a handsome majority. Make that majority as large as possible, and thus rebuke the frauds and corruptions of the Radical leaders, who have robbed the State and National Treasuries of millions of the people's hard earned taxes. Every Democrat to the front on next Tuesday, and redeem Pennsylvania from the grasp of Radical plunderers. Do not stay away from the polls from any cause, if you would rid yourselves of your oppressors and taskmasters.

THE GERRYMANDER DISTRICT.

Our readers will remember the infamous gerrymander on the part of the Radicals in the Legislature, in which the counties of Washington, Beaver and Butler were erected into a legislative district with four members, for the evident purpose of depriving the majority of the voters of Washington county, which of itself should be a separate district, of representation. From present advices there seems to be but little doubt that the manipulators of this outrage will meet with their just deserts. There seems to be no doubt but that the Democracy will elect their four candidates in this district, and thus decide the complexion of the next Legislature. The Temperance men in Beaver have a full ticket in the field, which will be largely supported, thus ensuring the election of the Democratic candidates. Let every Democrat in the district go to the polls and do his duty, and the Radical party will receive a just rebuke for its attempt to disfranchise the people.

WHAT has that old hypocrite, PENNEL COOMBE, to say to BEN BUTLER'S advice to Temperance men printed in another column?

COLORED individuals are now serving as jurors, but they would not be permitted to serve on any Committee to receive GRANT.

NOT a colored man on the Presidential Committee, and not a German on the Radical State, County or city tickets. How are you "ekal rights?"

THE Democracy of Ohio are confident of carrying the Legislature which will be called upon to elect a United States Senator in place of SHERMAN.

MARSHAL MURDOCH has summoned three negroes from Washington county, to serve as Grand Jurors in the United States District Court, next week, in this city. Will this secure their votes?

EVANS, NORTON, BAILEY, HODGE, Radical defaulters, have pocketed millions of the people's money. Every vote for the Radical ticket encourages other men in official position to do likewise.

MAJOR HODGES stole more than half a million of the people's money. It will never be returned to the Treasury. The only remedy left for the people is to turn his political associates of the Radical faith out of office.

THE N. Y. *Herald*, like the N. Y. *Evening Post* from which we quoted yesterday, declares that BOUTWELL, "as a finance minister is incapable and a failure." How about the reduction of the debt?

GENERAL WHITTAKER, postmaster at Hartford, Connecticut, embezzled $100,000, and GRANT'S administration still continues him in office. His first theft being thus endorsed, what is to hinder him from stealing all the money that comes into his hands hereafter?

ACCORDING to the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, which is controlled by Know Nothings, to give CARL SCHURZ equal rights with FRED DOUGLASS or any other black man is an unpatriotic and unprincipled Democratic dodge. Germans resent this insult at the polls on Tuesday next.

TREAT CITY HALL REPORT.

After the demand had been made almost every day for some months, and in the midst of considerable insulting bluster on the part of Mr. HARRY OLIVER, jr., the City Hall Commission on last Saturday made a "report," which the President of the Commission took occasion to say was in accordance with the resolutions of Councils at their previous meeting.

Instead of being in accordance with those resolutions, the manipulated report is made without any reference to them whatever, and is so badly bungled that it leaves the Commission in a worse fix than before it attempted to explain away the extravagant expenditures of City Hall. The resolutions under which the President of the Commission, Mr. PHILLIPS professed to make his report contained the following requirements:

1. To give the amount of expenditures already made.
2. To give the *probable* expenditures yet required.
3. To specify *all* the acts of Assembly and ordinances of Councils under which the expenditures were made.
4. To furnish statements of the amounts annually collected or to be collected under assessments for City Hall purposes.
5. The amount of City Hall bonds sold; the whole sum of proceeds from said bonds, and the grand aggregate of money received by the City Hall Commission, or which may be to their credit in the city treasury.

Every one of these requirements of Councils *has been evaded*, by the Commission, except the first, and all the essential information,—the very information which the taxpayers wanted is witheld, in defiance of the requirements of Councils. THE POST has already, on several occasions, given the expenditures up to the 1st of July, and by a comparison of our figures with those of the Commission it will be seen that we were correct up to the date that we gave them—notwithstanding the gratuitous slang of Mr. OLIVER and other Radical members of Council.

Now we desire to inquire of the City Hall Commission, why they did not make their report in accordance with the requirements of the resolutions of Council? The people are left as much in the dark as before the appearance of this pretentious report. There is no explanation as to the bids and contracts for work, the probable cost which will yet be entailed, the assessments for City Hall purposes, and the amount of money realized from the sale of the $300,000 City Hall bonds which have been sold. These were the things in which the people were deeply interested, and these are the things which are carefully covered up.

Mr. PHILLIPS resorts to the policy of Mr. BOUTWELL in making his report. He puts down the cost of construction of the Hall when completed at $474,649.32. But this amount appears to be spent already. Then Mr. PHILLIPS gives another table, embracing expenditures to the amount of $166,074.16 making the aggregate expenditures $640,723.48. The $166,074.16, Mr. PHILLIPS claims, is excluded from the construction account by act of Assembly, approved March 1, 1871. We have carefully examined the acts of Assembly for 1871, and do no find any act, whatever, relating to City Hall passed during that year, consequently Mr. PHILLIPS has no right to claim an exclusion under an act that does not exist. There may be an act approved March 1, 1871, in relation to this matter, but we cannot find it in the laws of Pennsylvania, and we would be obliged to Mr. PHILLIPS to mention the page on which it may be found.

Of this $166,074.16, there may be rightly excluded the sum of $109,228,75 the principal and interest for the purchase of the ground, leaving $56,845.41 which cannot be excluded, and that sum added to the $474,649.32, construction account in the first table, shows that *exclusive* of the purchase money for the real estate, there has been expended $531,494.73, and inclusive of purchase money, $640,723.48, with City Hall unfinished, substantially what THE POST claimed months ago, and for which we were stigmatized as "malicious liars," etc., by the organs and apologists of the Ring.

Mr. OLIVER and others of the Commission made great haste in Councils to say that they had not *stolen* anything in connection with City Hall. THE POST never charged them with stealing anything. It charged extravagant expenditures in its construction, and gave the figures to sustain that charge. It repeats that charge and gives the official statement of the Commission to sustain it. We charged that City Hall had already cost about $640,000. The Commissioners themselves admit it. This fact cannot be concealed by the ingenious figures of Mr. PHILLIPS, and the fact that he conceals from the public all the material information demanded by the resolutions of Councils, will only be convincing proof to the public that the expenditures upon City Hall, have been reckless and extravagant.

If Mr. PHILLIPS will examine the act of Assembly approved March 1, 1867, he will find that the expenditures for the construction of City Hall, *exclusive* of the cost of ground, is limited to $300,000, and by the act approved April 6, 1870, the limit is extended to $500,000. Now that the cost is already, *exclusive* of the purchase money for real estate, $531,494.73, and the Hall still unfinished, will he rise and explain by what warrant of law he is making expenditures over and above $500,000?

[From THE POST of Wednesday.]

THE PRESIDENTIAL RECEPTION.

The proposed reception of President U. S. GRANT to-day, we trust will be one worthy of the occasion, and be participated in by our citizens generally, irrespective of party or prejudice. Popular receptions, as it is proposed the one to-day shall be, is not a personal compliment to the recipient, but to the position which he fills.

It has always been a fixed principle of the Democratic party to pay the proper respect to the office, even if the man is not worthy of their respectful consideration. When the people fail to do this, national politics indeed become debased. Therefore the Democracy to-day—or whenever he arrives—can, with the most perfect consistency participate in extending a welcome to Gen. GRANT that is befitting the Chief Magistrate of the country.

He comes, not as a mere man, not as the representative of a party, but as the President of the United States, and as such he should receive a welcome at the hands of the people worthy the dignity of the high office he fills. As such he will be received and regarded by the Democratic portion of our citizens, who will rise above the animosities of party, and pay that respect to the Presidential office which belongs to it, thus setting an example to their opponents which they may copy to an advantage.

When last a President of the United States was tendered a public reception by the citizens of this great manufacturing metropolis—to our shame we were forced to record in the columns of this journal—he was made the target of a howling mob, led by the leaders of the Radical party, who sunk both respect for the President and his office, and whose conduct was so indecent and outrageous, that even General GRANT himself was disgusted and constrained to make anything but complimentary remarks concerning our citizens. Let this unmitigated disgrace upon the fair fame of our city be wiped out, and let each and all of our citizens show President GRANT, that however much they may differ with him politically, or how lightly they may esteem him personally, that as *President* they look upon him as the representative of the Republic, entitled to respect and the highest honors.

He may come every day if he will, and he will find his Democratic fellow citizens, the men who voted against him in 1868, and will vote against him in 1872, if he is a candidate, ready to do him all the honor implied by his station. His political opponents leave to the leaders of the opposition the organization of mobs to heap insult upon and malign the Chief Magistrate of the Republic. As for themselves, they have too high an appreciation of the office to lay insult and contumely upon the incumbent when he responds to a call of the citizens to mingle with them.

Consequently, we shall expect to see a welcome extended to His Excellency worthy the traditional loyalty of the American people, in accordance with every good citizen's sense of decency and propriety, and befitting the honor of the American Republic. We honor, not the man, but the spirit of our political institutions, we endorse not the dogmas of a party, but show that we are able to rise above the dead level of partisan prejudice.

In extending this courtesy to President GRANT, no man commits himself to the policy of the President or his political associates, nor surrenders his right to oppose them through the press, upon the hustings, or at the ballot box, but only fulfills the highest duty of a citizen by paying the proper respect to the chief officer of the government. In brief, the people of Pittsburgh are to receive ULYSSES S. GRANT, not as a *man*, not as a *politician*, but as *President of the United States*, and as such we bid him welcome to the "Smoky City."

SOME days ago the *Commercial* claimed that GRANT'S thieving Revenue Collectors owed the Government but $2,750,126. We printed Secretary BOUTWELL'S letter wherein he confessed that the balance due the Government is over *twenty millions of dollars* and asked the *Commercial* if there had been eighteen millions paid into the Treasury since the confession of Secretary BOUTWELL, also to give us the dates and amounts. To this the *Commercial* has not ventured any reply. Come neighbor, better stick to the truth, and admit that according to the confessions of GRANT'S own chosen Secretary, his thieving Collectors have stolen over *twenty millions* of the people's money.

THE N. Y. *Evening Post* Radical, thus refers to BOUTWELL, who has been engaged in funding the debt:

This would cause a loss to consumers—for they must pay for it in the end—of $9,000,000, or more than one-third of the whole savings on the $200,000,000 funded for ten years to come. Nor must it be supposed that a loss of only $9,000,000 is paid by the consumers, as it is well known that a loss of this nature *is at least trebled in amount* before it reaches the consumers. How is it possible for us to rejoice with Mr. Boutwell over his "financial success," and particularly over the funding of the $200,000,000 of five-twenties, when facts like these are before us?

No one has better reason than the Secretary of the Treasury to know that it is in vain for him to pretend to control the gold market or the appreciation or depreciation of our currency. During his term of office he has had gold down below 10 per cent premium; yet we have seen it up to 20 per cent., and it now fluctuates between 14 and 15 per cent. Of what benefit is the saving of $24,000,000 in ten years, *when his policy is such that the nation is apt to lose, and as we have shown, does lose a similar amount in the course of a few months?*

"FRAUDS, FORGERY AND THEFT," are the principles of modern Democracy.—*Phila. Press.*

Now tell us something about your thief EVANS, and how much he gave of the stolen funds to JOHN COVODE to carry Pennsylvania. Tell us about GRANT'S thieving Revenue officials, who, according to the confession of Secretary BOUTWELL, have stolen over *twenty millions* of dollars of the people's money. Tell us something of your thief, paymaster HODGE. Tell us about your corrupt city officials who have increased the debt of your city *twenty-seven millions of dollars* since they have been in power, and to which subject the *Ledger*, independent Republican, thus refers:

While our population had increased, from 1859 to 1869, but twenty-five per cent, the amount of money exacted from that population increased in the form of taxes two hundred and fifty per cent.

We are constrained to admit says another—

That we are thoroughly diseased by the prevailing contagion of pecuniary corruption. The courts have of late been freely invoked for a partial remedy, and in one of these cases Judge Peirce, an upright judge, used this pointed language:

In these times of unparalleled and frightful municipal depravity, the public business should be conducted in such a manner as to make manifest to all men that it is honestly and honorably conducted.

The *Press* and other Radical journals hope to draw attention from the Radical thieves, but their doom is sealed.

DEMOCRATS stick to the ticket as printed at the head of our editorial columns. Do not scrach a name, particularly either of your candidates for commissioners, Messrs. STUCKRATH and BIRMINGHAM. We mention them more particularly from the fact that some of the opposition who don't like DILWORTH are seeking to a trade and get Democrats to vote for M'GUNNEGLE. We can elect both our candidates if we but give them the full party vote and to more clearly demonstrate this we will say that DILWORTH and his friends will not vote for M'GUNNEGLE and M'GUNNEGLE and his friends will not vote for DILWORTH, consequently both will run behind the Radical ticket, without they get Democratic votes to keep them up. Remember this and do not mutilate your ticket by scratching a single name.

THE Radical Collectors of Internal Revenue have stolen, according to Mr. BOUTWELL'S own statement, $20,700,983.33. Think of it! Twenty Million Seven Hundred Thousand Nine Hundred and eighty Dollars and thirty-three cents. Half enough to pay the expenses of an honest administration of the government. Every day some new defalcation is turning up, going to show that nearly all the expenses of the government could be saved by putting a stop to the stealings that are going on.

THE Philadelphia *New Issue*, Temperance, has advises from all parts of the State and says the indications for a large Temperance vote are getting better every day. "Allegheny county" it says "is quietly, but persistently at work for the State ticket." The *Issue* also pays its attention to COOMBE, OWENS & Co., who have tried to sell out its party to the Radicals. And the organs would have us believe the Temperance movement is a "disgraceful failure!"

GEORGE O. EVANS, is the man who stole almost half a million belonging to the State of Pennsylvania, and his official and political confederates allowed him to escape. Will the people of this State grant these men a new lease of power, when they are using this money, stolen by EVANS, to corrupt the ballot box? Let them respond with an indignant negative on Tuesday next.

THREE documents the Radical journals are afraid to print: Secretary BOUTWELL'S letter in regard to GRANT'S thieving office holders; Attorney General BREWSTER'S letter promising to give all the facts regarding the thief EVANS, and his friends, and JAMES BLACK'S letter to the Philadelphia *Press* in regard to the so called Temperance address.

WILL the Radical papers in this city, that have so outrageously maligned the Temperance movement print the letter of the chairman of the State Central Committee that appears in another column, or are they willing to concede that THE POST is the only journal that has fairness enough to give the Temperance people a hearing?

THE *Sunday Call*, the organ of Little Boss TWEED, says CARL SCHURZ thinks the question of the Sixteenth Amendment is premature. That may be true, as Mr. SCHURZ is a modest man, but his many thousand German friends and admirers do not think so. They think he and many more born on the same soil, are as good as Senator REVELS or any other black man.

AS the act of Assembly approved April 6, 1870, limits the expenditures on City Hall, *exclusive of cost of ground only*, to $500,000, will Big and Little Boss TWEED and the "organ" explain why they have already spent $531,494.73 over and above the purchase money of the lot upon which it is built?

THE Pittsburgh POST wants a sixteenth constitutional amendment adopted to remove all obstacles to the election of a foreigner for President. It thinks that such men as Carl Schurz ought to have equal rights with the negroes.—*N. Y. Post, Rad.*

That's it exactly. Now how does it suit you?

WHAT does any Democrat expect to make by voting for M'GUNNEGLE? He is a bitter partizan and will use his office to advance the Republican party, and denounce Democrats. Vote the whole ticket as it appears at the head of these columns. Let there be no scratching.

BEWARE of Radical falsehoods. The rope draws tightly around their necks and they are getting desperate. Vote the Democratic ticket and crush out the corruptionists who have been robbing the people, and now only ask for a new lease of power to keep their villianies from being fully exposed by Democratic officials.

READ Mr. BLACK'S letter. It will be noticed that many of the signers of the so called Temperance circular repudiate it. It will thus be seen that the real Temperance men of the State do not for an instant propose to lend themselves as stool pigeons to the Radicals, which will doubtless be disagreeable news to the *Commercial*.

TEMPERANCE men, how can you vote for DILWORTH when the *Gazette* declares "by authority" that he is the direct *opposite* of a temperance man and is in favor of licensing houses where pure drinks can be had by those who need them or think they need them?

THE POST said that there had been paid for stone work on City Hall the sum of $232,203.15. The report of the Commission makes it $236,683.15. Will Little Boss TWEED and the "organ" reiterate that we maliciously lied about the matter?

BEN. BUTLER says it is the duty of Temperance men "to nominate and support an Independent candidate until the Republican party will see its folly, and bring back Temperance men into its fold." See his letter in another column, which no Radical sheet in this city dare print.

THE *Gazette* will not deny that DILWORTH proclaims that he will not vote for M'GUNNEGLE and that M'GUNNEGLE proclaims that he will not vote for DILWORTH. Their friends will act accordingly, and with the Democrats solid for STUCKRATH and BIRMINGHAM the election of the latter is a foregone conclusion.

FIFTY-FIVE MILLIONS of dollars have been collected from the people of Pennsylvania by the Radical party during the last ten years, and of this sum but about *seven millions* have been paid on the State debt. Where have the other *forty-eight millions* gone? Put General M'CANDLESS in the Auditor General's office and you will learn something about it.

THIS new party movement is a *fraud*, and will seriously injure the leaders of it.
P. COOMBE.

This in regard to the Temperance men and their candidates Messrs. WHEELER and SPANGLER. If there is any greater fraud, or any one more seriously injured than this wolf in sheep's clothing we would like to see him. PENNEL, you are a hypocrite.

IT is safe to assert that no other city in the United States contain more elegant headquarters.

So says the *Gazette* in regard to the Lincoln Club rooms. It is easily accounted for when it is remembered that the EVANSES, the BAILEYS, the HODGES, the MORTONS, the WHITTAKERS, the defaulting Revenue Collectors, and the greatest thieves the world ever knew, belong to the Radical party.

DEMOCRATS, watch your tickets. Already there are Democratic tickets in circulation with the names of Radicals substituted instead of some of your own chosen candidates. Compare your ticket with that printed at our editorial head and vote no other; remembering that for the legislature, those residing in the First District vote for IRVIN; those in the Second for LIDDELL and those outside of the city of Pittsburgh for the five names that appear under the head of Third District.

MIND YOU, the following are not Democratic lies. The first is from the editorial columns of the New York *Evening Post* of Monday last:

Senator Sherman is evidently alarmed at the danger of his defeat in Ohio. He telegraphs to Washington that all the Ohio voters are needed in that State to save the lagislature from the Democrats. All the clerks are assessed for money, and are to have a leave of absence to go home on election day.

And this from FORNEY'S *Press* of Tuesday:

Dissensions and divisions [in Ohio] may give the Democracy the control of the Legislature.

Don't this look like setting their houses in order?

THE *Commercial* speaks of Secretary BOUTWELL'S letter to Speaker BLAINE, in which he puts the defalcations of Radical Collectors of Internal Revenue at $20,700,983,33, as possessing "the foul features of a hideous hag," and declares it is a lie from beginning to end, which it will not endorse by reprinting. The question of veracity lies between the *Commercial* and Mr. BOUTWELL. We have repeatedly asked the *Commercial* to print Mr. BOUTWELL'S letter, and this is the response. The simple truth is, the *Commercial dare* not print it, for fear of injuring the party.

$291,046 91!

The State Treasury is

ROBBED

Of $291,046 91.

THE RING REFUSES TO DISGORGE.

The Attorney-General will not indict. The Auditor General and State Treasurer refuse to prosecute. They bring a civil suit to give the criminals time.

They are faithless to their oaths, or are incompetent for their places

They have been silent for four years. Corrupt Officials cover the crime.

The Ring owns STANTON!

Elect him Auditor-General!

He will pass the Accounts!

ATTENTION DEMOCRATS!

We print in another column an advertisement in regard to the election of County Commissioners signed by twenty-eight persons, *twenty-five of whom are Radicals*. We take this occasion to proclaim it a dodge invented by the enemies of the Democracy for the express purpose of defeating Mr. STUCKRATH. If these gentlemen are not satisfied with Mr. MCGUNNEGLE they should follow BEN. BUTLER'S advice and nominate candidates of their own and not attempt to use the Democracy to defeat a man of unblemished reputation, and one that now enjoys and always has enjoyed, the confidence and esteem of all who know him. While we can say so much for Mr. STUCKRATH the same applies, with equal force, to Mr. JOSEPH BIRMINGHAM. No, no, gentlemen, the Democracy have presented you with the names of two honest men for Commissioners, and if you are dissatisfied with your own party nominations, take them or make your own nominations. You must not expect Democrats to support such a blatant Radical demagogue as DILWORTH or MCGUNNEGLE either. They have too much respect for their own candidates and will vote for STUCKRATH and BIRMINGHAM.

KEEP YOUR EYE ON THEM.

We have reliable authority for the statement that all the Department clerks and employes in Washington, from the State of Pennsylvania, are to be sent home to vote next Tuesday, and that they are being assessed to help to pay the expenses of the campaign in this State.

We call attention to this fact particularly for the purpose of saying, that it was reported last Spring—and is shown by the vote of the Territory of Columbia—and has not been denied, that all the Department clerks who had resided in the Territory for one year were compelled to vote the Radical ticket at the election then held, under penalty of dismissal, and that they did vote for Governor and other Territorial officers.

This being true, no one who voted at the election in the Territory of Columbia last spring is entitled to vote in the State of Pennsylvania this fall, and if he does he is liable to be prosecuted and imprisoned. By voting in Washington the department clerks, etc, forfeited their right to vote in Pennsylvania. Let the Democratic challengers look after these gentlemen. Challenge them and put them on their oath, and make a note of that oath for future reference. If they have voted anywhere outside of the State of Pennsylvania within a year, they cannot vote this fall in this State. Let the Democratic challengers and vigilance committes see that none of these fraudulen votes get into the ballot-box.

BROTHER BEECHER turned up in Plymouth Church on Sunday, for the regular autumn and winter season. Though as usual, he did not preach the Gospel, yet, apropos of "the Tammany frauds," he nevertheless said a good thing or two. For instance:

"He said, he should not join in the hue and cry against the men who had been charged with corruption, as, after all, they only represented the average condition of the community. If all the men that have been guilty of fraud in New York were to have a tower fall upon them, there would be funerals enough for fifty years.

And again:

No political capital can be made out of these disclosures, as they were simply an evidence of the financial dishonesty of the times, which is as manifest in Washington as in New York.

THE people of Rhode Island are agitated over a proposed change in the State Constitution, abolishing the property qualification required from naturalized citizens who desire to vote, and substituting a reading qualifications for both foreign and native born citizens. The amendment, if carried, will admit about 12,000 naturalized citizens to the privilege of the franchise, and will exclude not a few the present electors, who were born and bred before the State possessed its present educational advantages. The amendment is to be submitted to the voters next Monday.

THE whole cost of 24 years of Democratic administration, including the Mexican and Indian wars, was $889,592,366,39. Twenty years of the GRANT administration, at the rate of $411,255,477 63, would cost the people $9,870,138,463 12. Is not Radical management a costly luxury?

BUTLER ON TEMPERANCE.

A Letter to a Friend on Prohibition.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO N. Y. STANDARD, RAD.]

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—The following will appear in the *News* on Tuesday morning in answer to the letter of a gentleman asking the duty of the Prohibitionists:

"LOWELL, Sept. 30, 1871.

MY DEAR MR. HATCH: I must work for all reforms inside of the Republican party. I belong to that organization. I have as yet seen nothing to justify me in quitting as a party man.

Our convention has wonderfully ignored the temperance question; not a word in regard to it, not even a "glittering generality."

I am not in a situation to advise those who are carrying a separate organization; but viewing the question from your standpoint, *I should have no doubt but that it was the duty of every man in favor of a Prohibitory law and its enforcement to nominate and support an independent candidate until the Republican party will see its folly, and bring back the Temperance men into the fold.*

Such actions can not harm the Republican party as a national organization, and will do it great good in its purification and rejuvenation. I am, yours, truly.

BENJ. F. BUTLER."

Will the *Dispatch* please copy.

TEMPERANCE MEN, READ!

THAT LYING ADDRESS.

LETTER FROM JAS. BLACK ESQ.

[From Forney's Press.]

SIR: On the 27th inst., there appeared in the Philadelphia Press, and possibly other Republican journals, a paper addressed to you and signed by P. Coombe, E. H. Coates and others, purporting to be members of the State Central Committee, which states "the State Central Committee having requested its temporary chairman, James Black, Esq., to call a meeting of the committee for general business, and he having refused to comply with such requests the undersigned members of the committee deem it a duty to submit to the candid judgment of the temperance people of Pennsylvania the following statement." The statement above contained is unqualifiedly false, as these and other members of the committee fully know. Other statements made in said paper, subsequent to the above, are also false, as the records and recollections of persons present at the May convention will attest.

Among the names appended to the said paper are those of Rev. D. X. Junkin, Hon. S. B. Chase, and C. W. Hazzard. Rev. Junkin, as I am informed yesterday (28th inst.) published a card in the public prints stating that his name was put to the said paper without his authority or consent. Hon. S. B. Chase has placed in my hands the following:

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28, 1871.

DEAR SIR:—I regret to find my name append to a paper addressed "To the Temperance people of Pennsylvania," and published in the *Press* of yesterday (Sept. 27), and desire to say that the same is wholly unauthorized. Having been written, and again telegraphed to by General Owen for the use of my name to said paper, a denial to such privilege was returned to each message. The request for the use of my name at the bottom of the paper was in the hand-writing of Rev. P. Coombe.

Respectfully, yours, S. B. CHASE.

On the floor of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars, in the hearing of hundreds of people, and in the presence of Mr. C. W. Hazzard, it was yesterday publicly stated that he had not authorized his name to be placed to the said paper. Thus three of the nineteen members of the State Central Committee whose names have been placed to this paper have pronounced the use of their names unauthorized. I have good reason, from correspondence, to believe that at least five other names to that paper were used without authority.

JAMES BLACK,
Chairman State Central Committee.

The Sixteenth.

(From the Mercer Press.)

The Pittsburgh POST proposes a sixteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, by which a foreign-born citizen may become eligible to the position of President. The restriction contained in the Constitution as it now stands was a mistake of the fathers, but a very natural and excusable one, for it limited the people in their choice for President. Indeed, the whole machinery they provided for the election of President and Vice President failed entirely to work as they anticipated.—They supposed that the different colleges of electors would be chiefly filled by unpledged men, who would reach their seats through the confidence the people entertained in their patriotism, intelligence and integrity. But least bad men should get in, and foreign States should seek to make some of their princes or statemen President of the Union, as was frequently the case in the elective monarchy of Poland, the clause excluding foreign-born from eligibility was inserted. But our electoral colleges are filled only with men pledged in a certain direction—they are instructed representatives, who are morally bound to vote for a particular man, or, if taken away, such other man as the party to which they belong, may designate. We see no objection to the amendment proposed by THE POST.

The Way the Old Thing Works.

The Bellefonte *Democratic Watchman* says:

The Pittsburgh Radicals are calling upon the Democrats of that city to unite with them in giving President Grant a public reception. They forget that when President Johnson visited the "Iron City," five years ago, their party abused and insulted him in the most outrageous manner, their present candidate for Mayor, B. W. Morgan, even going so far as to call the President a "— — — —" from a house-top. Of course the Pittsburgh Democracy will not indulge in any such disgraceful conduct toward Grant. There is too much decency in our party for that.

IN Russia the Czar has recently issued an order granting to women certain rights in that empire from which they have hitherto been excluded. They are to be allowed to act as surgeons, to vaccinate, to be employed as apothecaries, and the institutions for the instruction of women in midwifery are to be enlarged in every possible direction. They are to have every facility in educational establishments; to be employed in telegraphy and as accountants; and the field of female labor is to be not only extended, but thoroughly protected by the Czar's personal supervision.

FLEEING FROM THE FLAMES!

Wisconsin Forests on Fire.

MILWAUKEE, October 4.—The special correspondence to the *Daily News* to-day, from Green Bay, says:

The fires which have been raging in the woods, between here and Lake Michigan, have extended across Fox River, and cover a strip of thirty miles wide in Shawanta and Olonto counties, and the big lumber towns of Mornutta and Reshleys are threatened with destruction. The fires are now

Raging Over Three Thousand Square Miles

of territory. One hundred families are burned out of house and home, and the refugees are in Green Bay and other towns, and at least one hundred other families are in an equally bad condition.

Houses, barns, farms, buildings, bridges, fences, absolutely everything, has been swept away. Thousands of square miles of valuable pine forests destroyed, bears and other wild beast have been driven in dismay from the woods and forced to flee in every direction across the fields. The entire population are

Fighting the Fires Without Success

and many have fallen down suffocated by the heat and smoke and were carried by their comrades to places of safety. All supplies of food for men and beasts throughout at least fifty townships have been destroyed and starvation during the coming winter stares them in the face.

Loss of Life.

There is yet no authentic account of the losss of life, although a family in Kenanee county and some Indians in Shawnee county are reported to have been burned. The hardest fights against the flames are made at many saw mills, which are located among the pine forests in this region, but many of them have been burned.

A FATAL FALL.

LOUISVILLE, October 2.—Last Saturday near Paoli, Orange county, Indiana, Prof. Wilbur, made arrangements for a balloon ascension. He was to be accompanied by Geo. H. Knapp, editor of the Orange Co., *Union*. Just as they were about getting in, the balloon the cords gave way, and they made a spring for the car, but only succeded in

Grasping the Ropes.

As the balloon rose, Knapp let go, and fell at the height of about thirty feet without serious injury. Prof. Wilbur held on and attempted to climb into the basket, but was unable to do so, and the balloon shot up rapidly with the unfortunate clinging below. The spectators were thrilled with horror at the terrible scene which ended in a dreadful manner. At the height of about one mile the deomed man loosed his hold and

Came Whirling to the Earth.

At the height he had attained, he looked like a small stick about a foot long. As he approached the earth, he was coming down feet foremost, then spread out horizontally, then doubled up and turned over, and then straightened out head downwards as he struck the earth. He fell upon his head, and the back of his head was

Mashed Into an Indistinguishable Mass.

The body was bruised and crushed horribly. The concussion was so great that half a gallon of clotted blood thrown from the body, made an indenture in the ground eight inches deep and rebounded to about four feet from where it struck.

To add to the painful character, the Professor's young wife and little daughter were on the ground and witnessed the terrible affair. The remains of the unfortunate man were properly cared for and buried at Paoli yesterday afternoon.

THE DEMOCRACY.

Withdrawal of the Workingmen's Ticket in Carbon County—Differences Amicably Adjusted.

Special to THE POST.)

PHILADELPHIA, October 3, 1871.

The Workingmen's ticket in Carbon county has been withdrawn, which secures the election of the entire Democratic ticket, including one member of the Legislature.

The Democrats are jubilant. The disaffections in Schuylkill and York counties have been amicably settled, and there are no divisions in our ranks in any county in the State. S. D.

Candidates for Nomination.

ROCHESTER, October 3.—Up to nine o'clock this evening there was no change in the situation of the New York delegation question. Among those named as candidates for the nomination are the following: Secretary of State—P. Hillers and John F. Hubbard, Jr. Comptroller—Lucius Robinson, George Cuyler and B. Davis Noxon. Treasurer—George W. Cuyler and D. J. Halstead. Attorney General—Smith M. Weed, J. Thomas Springs, Lorenzo D. Morris and Albertus Perry. State Prison Inspector—D. B. McNeil, D. B. Jones and J. W. Kline. Canal Commissioner—George W. Chapman and Milliman. State Engineer—V. R. Richmond, Wm. R. Walrath and Olmstead.

Hon. Cassius M. Clay on Grant.

ST. LOUIS, October 3.—Hon. Cassius M. Clay spoke here to-night to a large audience. He was introduced by ex-Lt. Gov. Stanard, and quite a number of prominent Republicans were on the platform.

Mr. Clay traced the development of the human race from the earliest known period of its existence, believed the present civilization the highest yet attained, and thought the condition of the American people better than at any previous time.

He said the present political situation should be accepted. The great mass of the Northern people have no antipathy to the Southern people, and desire to live under one and indivisible government. It is only the Democrats who have gone into the Republican party, that are keeping up agitation, and endeavoring to set the whites against the blacks. He traveled over a good deal of the same ground that Senator Schurz has, and was even more severe upon President Grant than that Senator is.

THE Government printing office is engaged in printing the regular Congressional number of copies of the testimony taken before the KuKlux Committee, making when finished, the largest volume of the kind ever printed.

POLITICAL.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Able Address of Hon. Sam. Tilden—"Who Steals a the Livery of Heaven, Serves the Devil."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., October 4.—The Convention was called to order by Hon. Samuel Tilden, Chairman of the State Central Committee, who delivered an address. He referred to the dangers of the republic from the centralizing power.

The creed of the Democratic party was compressed into two ideas:

First—Limiting governmental power.

Second—Throwing back governmental powers upon the States and the people.

Demoralization prevails in public trusts to an extent never before known. The Democratic party is predicated upon purity in government. It has never elected to the Presidency any man of as low standing as either of the three Republican Presidents, and the party would reject a man who has filled the public offices with his relatives or had enriched himself by presents. President Grant may not be conscious of the evil example which he has set, but the tendency of such conduct is dangerous.

Referring to the affairs of the State of New York the speaker said that in the era of Democratic ascendancy corruption was almost unknown. It was otherwise with the Republican party now. At the time of Republican dominancy in the Legislature the bodies were purchasable. Twice, within twenty-five years, the office of Senator of the United States has been put up at auction. Municipal corruptions in New York city are results of irresponsible power acting in secrecy by a bureau of commissioners. They are the growth of twenty years of Republican legislative rule, and are a partnership of plunder between men of both parties. In the effort to rescue the country from the pervading corruption, there should be only a generous rivalry.

He said in conclusion, it is time now to proclaim and enforce the decree that whoever plunders the people, though he steal in the livery of heaven, serves the devil, and is no Democrat.

The reference to the New York official corruptions was enthusiastically applauded.

Temporary Organization.

Clarkson N. Potter was then elected temporary Chairman. His selection was made by the wishes of all the delegations. Mr. Potter then proceeded to deliver an address, in the course of which he was frequently applauded, especially when he called upon the Convention to purge and purify its own party of corruption.

The roll of uncontested delegates was then called. At the call of the name of Hon. Horatio Seymour the Convention gave enthusiastic cheers.

Tammany Does the Square Thing.

Mr. H. Dewitt moved the reading of the communication from the Tammany delegation. The communication sets forth that for the sake of the success of the ticket the right to participate in the convention was waived. At the same time the delegation pledge their support to the ticket. [Tremendous applause.]

Mr. Dewitt moved that there being now no regular delegation from New York, the roll of that city be omitted from the deliberations. The previous question was ordered and the motion adopted by 99 ayes to 4 nays. [Applause.] Permanent organization was then proceeded with.

Governor Seymour moved the admission of Francis Kernan as a delegate from Oneida.

Mr. Dewitt spoke against the motion.

Gov. Seymour, in reply, said he appealed to the Convention to carry out the declaration to frown down fraud and corruption.

Governor Seymour's motion was withdrawn, whereupon the Committee on Credentials was appointed, after which the Convention took a recess till 4 P. M.

Permanent Organization.

The Convention was called to order at 5 P. M. The various committees were announced and a recess taken.

The Convention was again called to order at 8:10. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported for President Clarkson N. Potter, with eight Vice Presidents and eight Secretaries. Mr. Potter returned thanks for the honor conferred, and the Convention proceeded to business.

The Platform—A Sound, Pure and Admirable Declaration of Principles.

The following is the substance of the resolutions reported: The first denounces the administration at Washington as false to its pledges and to the Constitution; charges that it has kept alive sectional hate, refused amnesty to citizens and denied peace to the restored States; made the rich richer and the poor poorer; squandered the public lands, and now seeks to perpetuate power by military interference in popular assemblages and elections.

The second recognizes the emancipation and enfranchisement and equality before the law of the freedmen of the South as an inevitable consequence of the civil war and the overthrow of the rebellion, and declares it the duty of all to sustain them in all their rights.

The third denounces the fraud and corruption in New York city, and demands the immediate punishment of those upon whom the guilt can be fixed; declares that this deplorable state of affairs was inaugurated by the Republican party, and continued by them through many years, under which the growth of extravagance, peculation and fraud was inevitable, and demands on the part of the next Legislature such further reforms in the city charter a shall eradicate the election through which such frauds are possible, and secure among other things:

First. An early opportunity for the people of the city to choose new municipal officials.

Second. On the part of the Mayor more complete control and in consequence more complete responsibility for subordinate departments of the administration.

Third. The liability of the Mayor of New York with the Mayors of cities to be removed by the Governor in the same manner as Sheriffs of counties are now removed, upon proof before him of malfeasance in office or neglect of duty.

Fourth. Elections in the spring of each year so as to place it in the hands of the people the power to make a complete change in the city government.

Fifth. The publicity of accounts at all times and facilities to taxpayers to restrain and punish abuses and to secure the speedy trials of offenders independent of the court

The fourth favors defining by law the power of towns and counties to create debt and levy taxes.

The fifth declares that while ready to purge the local administrations of abuses, we must not forget the corruption of the Federal Government, the profligacies in the Custom House, in the Internal Revenue Boards, in the army and navy and in the highest walks of office, as well as in the municipalities, and we call the attention of the people to the fact that this corrupt power triumphed in, and controlled, the recent Republican Convention at Syracuse

The sixth denounces the Registry law, and approves the Constitutional Amendament now pending, making bribery ground of challenge to the elector, and denying suffrage alike to him that receives and him that offers a corrupt inducement.

The seventh challenges a comparison between the Democratic administration of the affairs of the State and that of their adversaries.

The eighth declares that the Government should lay no tax on imports except for revenue purposes; that revenue should be moderate and based upon the value of property taxed; that raw material cannot be especially taxed without unjust burdens being laid upon domestic manufactures; that our present tariff violates every principle of political economy, debauches our politics and drives our manufactures from all foreign markets; that, in the present circumstances of the country, an ample revenue for the payment of interest and large installments of principal of the debt and further ordinary expenses of the government can be had without laying any tariff whatever upon necessary articles, such as iron, coal, clothing, medicines and all materials used in mechanics and arts.

The ninth endorses Governor Hoffman, and declares that he has borne himself in his high office with such integrity, courage and devotion to duty as to commend the confidence and gratitude not only of his political supporters but of the mass of intelligent and appreciative citizens of the State.

The tenth and last reads thus.

Resolved, That now that apprehensions are expressed that the religious and civil equality of citizens is menaced, we renew the pledge of our fidelity to the great Democratic doctrine of equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever creed or nationality, and of special favors to none.

Speeches were made in support of the resolutions by Francis Kernan, Senator Hardenburg and Wm. C. Dewitt. They were then adopted, and the Convention then adjourned until to-morrow morning, at ten o'clock, when the nominations will be made.

Illinois Democratic State Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., October 4.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day in Executive Hall. More than five hundred delegates were present. H. N Skinner was chosen President and J. H. Obert Secretary. For Congress at large S. S. Hays, of Cook county, was declared the nominee. An excellent platform of principles was adopted. The session was most harmonious.

Clay on Grant—"Useless" a Failure.

ST. LOUIS, October 4.—The following are some of the points in Mr. Clay's speech last night: "He announced himself in favor of universal suffrage and universal amnesty; he said he was approaching the decline of life, but believed he would yet live to see universal amnesty in the South and freedom from the present military despotism. It was indeed a matter for rejoicing that men had not yet come to submit quietly to this injustice. We have had plenty of illustrations of the dangers of centralization. This was tried to the bitter end in the Roman Republic. When the Provinces lost their interest and feeling of responsibility in the government, then cruelty and despotism reigned. We do not want a strong Government—we want a strong people. We have placed a military man, if you accept the term, at the head of the Government, and he has proved a most complete failure. He surrounded himself with satellites, and they made him presents, and he gave them offices. He thought it would have been better if all our military men, when their services were no longer required, had retired from public life. But what is this least or all our military men doing? He seems to consider the war still going on. Don't every editor and politician in the land know that Grant, for the past two years, has been making war upon a people with whom we are at peace? If Grant is re-elected he will annex San Domingo and Hayti in spite of the Senate and the opinion of the people. The rebellion itself was not such a blow at the liberties of this people, and the life of the nation, as this present administration. Notwithstanding he may bring his armies into New Orleans or New York where he has no more right to place them than in my house, nevertheless, neither you nor I need fear him, for we have the power of turning him out of his place in 1872, and putting a better man in.

In conclusion Mr. Clay urged the nomination of an earnest and able man, expressing himself warmly in favor of Horace Greeley.

Radical Wrangle.

NEW YORK, October 4.—The Kings county Republicans held an exciting meeting last night in reference to the Republication State Ticket. The police had to be called in to quell the disturbance. The bolting faction undertook to get a resolution passed organizing opposition to the other wing.

How They Earn Their Wages.

WASHINGTON, October 4.—Secretary Robeson, accompanied by Secretary Delano, left this morning for Ohio, to participate in the political canvass.

Massachusetts Labor Reform Convention—Nominations for State Officers and Platform of Principles.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Mass., October 4.—The Massachusetts Labor Reform Convention was held here to-day. Wendell Phillips was chosen President and addressed the convention. He said he looked upon this convention as the great peace society of the world to-day. The people have chosen a wiser method than force. They say we come neither to attack nor injure capital, but come by right of possession to that which properly belongs to us. With the ballot in our hands, we need not write in fire and blood, but in the majority at the ballot-box. This is the movement of humanity to protect itself. The movement of labor against capital, or the want of capital is most comprehensive. It is the greatest movement of the age.

The preamble to the series of resolutions adopted affirms as a fundamental principle, that labor is the creator of wealth, and is entitled to all it creates. Affirming this, we avow ourselves willing to accept the final results of the operation of the principle so radical as the overerthrow of the whole profit making system, the extinction of all monopolies, the abolition of privileged classes, an extended rather than a restricted franchise, universal education and fraternity, perfect freedom of exchange, and as the best and grandest, all final obliteration of that stigma upon our so so-called Christian civilization, the poverty of the masses.

Holding principles radical as these, and bearing before our minds an ideal condition so noble, we are still aware that our Government cannot be reached at a single leap. We take into account the ignorance, selfishness, prejudice and demoralization of the leaders of the people and to a large extent the people themselves, but still we demand that some steps be taken in this direction.

The resolutions convey in detail the sentiments of the preamble.

At one o'clock the Convention took a recess.

The formal ballot for Governor gave Chamberlin 204, Butler 33 and Cowly 30. Chamberlin's nomination was made unanimous, with the following names to complete the ticket: Lieutenant Governor, Allen Dean, of Westfield; Secretary of State, P. B. Megathlon, of Duxbury; Attorney General, George L. Ruffin, (colored) of Boston; Auditor General, George P Sanderson, of Lynn.

The Massachusetts Prohibitionist Nominations—Resolutions Endorsing Woman Suffrage Tabled.

BOSTON, October 4.—The Prohibition Convention met here to-day, and nominated Judge Pittman for Governor. The balance of the State ticket is as follows: For Lieutenant Governor, Eliphalet Trask, of Springfield; Secretary of State, George S. Ball, of Upton; Treasurer, Joel I. Baker, of Beverly; Attorney General, Samuel D. Field, of Shelburne Falls; Auditor, Hon. Ezra S. Conaut, of Randolph.

A series of resolutions, embodying a platform for the party, was adopted.

The following presented by Mrs. Ada Bowles was not adopted.

Resolved, That we are heartily in favor of the enfranchisement of women.

First, Because it is right, and

Second, Because it is indispensible to the object we seek to attain.

With the exception of the breeze over the woman suffrage question the Convention was harmonious.

THE REGISTRY LAW!

HOW TO VOTE IF NOT REGISTERED.

A Word to the Naturalized, the Laboring Men and Others.

To the Democratic Voters of Western Pennsylvania.

In the synopsis of the Registry Law we printed some days ago we purposely omitted any reference to the provisions in said law, by which persons may vote, although their names do not appear upon the list. This omission was for the purpose of inducing all to be registered, in order to save them from trouble, and from the posibility of losing their votes.

But it may appear that by some fraud or criminal neglect your name is omitted from the registry list. Understand that this will *not deprive you of your vote.*

YOU CAN VOTE ALTHOUGH NOT REGISTERED!

But it is required that the voter make an affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief where and when he was born, and that he is a citizen of the United States, that he has resided in the State one year, or if formerly a citizen therein and removed therefrom, that he has resided therein six months next preceeding said election; that he has not moved in the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has paid a State or County tax within two years, whic was assessed at least ten days before the election, and the affidavit shall state when and where the tax was assessed and paid, and the tax receipt must be produced, unless the affiant shall state that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he received none. In addition to this you must prove by the printed or written affidavit of some qualified voter in your district, your precise residence in that district for at least ten days next preceeding the election.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS,

In *addition to all this*, must state in their affidavits when, where, and by what court they were naturalized, and *must produce their "papers."* The necessary blanks for making these affidavits should be furnished to you by the election officers, upon your request; should they refuse, prepare them yourselves, embodying all the essential facts; and the election officers *are bound to receive your vote*, or be subject to severe penalties.

Persons between twenty-one and twenty-two years old may *vote on age*, as heretofore, without payment of tax, whether registered or not. *Let no Democrat or Conservative be deterred from voting* by the provisions of this law.

EVERY MAN WHO COULD VOTE PRIOR TO THE PASSAGE OF THE REGISTRY LAW MAY STILL VOTE.

The law was intended to place so many obstacles in the way of the *naturalized citizens*, as to disgust them and keep them from the polls. The Radical party which passed this law, looks upon this class of our citizens with contempt; and hedges them about with requirements bristling with suspicion. So, too, this Radical party would degrade and humiliate the laboring men, whether native born, or naturalized, by requiring them to mark the name of their *employee* opposite their own on the Registry. This attempt to create an appearance of vassalage, or to indicate that laboring men, have *masters* or *owners on election day* is one of the most infamous features of this disgraceful law. *Naturalized citizens and all laboring men asser your manhood, resent this insult!* Comply with the law in order to secure its repeal by voting the Democratic ticket.

You may be challenged although regularly registered. In that case the same proof must be made as was regarded under the old election laws. Be prepared! Trke with you to the polls, your tax receipts, your naturalization papers, and a friend who knows your residence. *You have the right to challenge see that you use it!* Mark every name on the the list: that you do not kuow, and challenge every unknown person, whether, registered, or not, who presents himself to vote. Do not be intimidated! This is your right and duty. Stand firmly, and boldly all day at the polls; let no illegal or doubtful votes be cast; See that every Democrat votes, and a decisive, and glorious result will reward your labors.

RAILROAD MURDER.

MAUCH CHUNK, October 4.—Another calamity occurred to-day on the Lehigh Valley Railroad a few miles above here, owing to a detention caused by the smash-up last night near Penn Haven. The express freight was behind time. The coal train having no knowledge of the whereabouts of the freight, passed the station, and very soon the two trains came into collision when at almost full speed. Two men were killed outright, another cannot live, and two others were shockingly bruised. All have families and are residents of this place. Thit is the second collision within twenty-four hours.

MEDICAL.

BUCHU.

From Dispensatory of the United States.

Diosma Crenata--Buchu Leaves.

PROPERTIES—Their odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish and analogous to mint

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary Organs.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostrate Gland, and Retention or Incontinence of a Urine, from a loss of one in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is used by ersons from 18 to 25, and from 25 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement, or Labor Pains, Bed-wetting in children.

In affections peculiar to females, the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other Remedy, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa, or Whites.

Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.—This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Abortents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous deposittions, and all unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S
Extract Buchu

Has cured every case of Diseases in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and inflamation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick-Dust Deposit, and mucus or Milky Discharges, and for enfeebled and delicate constitutions, of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms, Indisposition to exertion, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Week Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Loss of Power, &c.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is Diuretic and Blood-Purifying, and cures all Diseases arising from the habits of dissipation, excesses and imprudences in life, impurities of the Blood, &c, superseding Copaiba in affections for which it is used, such as Gonorrœa, Gleets of long standing, and Syphilitic Affections—in thes ediseases, used in connection with HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S,
TAKE NO OTHER.

PRICE—$1 25 PER BOTTLE,

OR 6 BOTTLES FOR $6 50.

DELIVERED TO ANY ADDRESS.

DESCRIBE SYMPTOMS IN ALL COMMUNICATIONS.

ADDRESS

H. T. HELMBOLD,
594 Broadway, N. Y.

None are Genuine unless done up in steel engraved wrapper, with Fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

WAIT for the defense.

HOBBS don't want to tell who wrote that letter.

No accomodations for colored men at Radical hotels in the banner county.

ON Saturday afternoon Miss Kate Morgan was re-committed to the House of Refuge by Judge Stowe.

IT was two months, it may have been three, it might have been four, I can't say if it was five. So says Hobbs.

IF giving currency to mean and malicious statements will convict a man, then Rev. Gray is doomed. But we don't believe they will.

COLORED MEN are coaxed to vote the Radical ticket, but when the President comes to town they need not apply for a position on any of the committees.

THE names of "copperheads" and Radical mud-larks appear among those of the committee to receive the President of the United States, but nary a respectable colored man.

A LAWYER named white says that some of the members of Christ Church would not believe the charges if one "should rise from the dead." The members still survive.

ALL the M. D's., in Common Council—Drs. Arthurs, Snodgrass, McCandless *et al*, voted against the publication of the City Hall accounts in the POST, or in any of the papers not official.

ARE "Copperheads" who vote the Democratic ticket preferable to respectable colored men who vote the Radical ticket? This is a nut for the Presidential Committee to crack.

Is it true that Gen. Grant said to Gen. Negley, that he used the colored man only as servant or cook, and is this the reason why colored men are refused a representation on the Committee to receive the President?

DURING the debate in Council on Saturday, in regard to City Hall, Major Wallace, of the Twelfth ward, reminded the Radicals of that body, of their thieving friends—Evans, Hodge, defaulting collectors, etc. It was a settler.

HOBBS, one of the witnesses in the persecution of Rev. John A. Gray, when giving his testimony, admitted that he had come from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh three times, and that the expenses of these trips were "handed to me by Dr. Coffee." How much more, if any, was handed him has not yet been made public.

MR. HICKS, a colored gentleman and the agent of the Georgia Slave Troupe of minstrels, one of the "whitest" men in the business, is our authority for stating that they were treated with more respect by hotel proprietors in Democratic cities than they were in the banner county. What have the colored voters to say to this?

THAT venerable old fossil, Dr. McCandless, knew enough to vote against the publication of the City Hall accounts for the public at large, and likewise the other M. D's didn't know whether the term "daily papers" included afternoon papers or not. How are you, verdant city fathers?

Compone Coffee

Is much finer flavored than Java. Is the best ever offered. Costs no more than Java. Sold by all grocers. Roasted and packed in 1 pound papers by

ARBUCKLES & CO.

Arlosa Coffee

Is much finer flavored than Rio. Costs only one cent more. Sold by all grocers. Roasted and packed in one pound papers by

ARBUCKLES & CO.

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring-worm, salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell Hazard & Co. New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

Fragar Coffee

Is equal to the best Java. Costs much less. Sold by all grocers. Roasted and packed in one pound papers by

ARBUCKLES & CO.

TO CURE Cough, Cold and Sore throat use Brown's Bronchia Troches.

Important to the Ladies.

It is said that ladies who are troubled by pimples, sallowness, moth-patches, ring-marks, &c., may obliterate the evidences of their mortification, and add immensely to their personal beauty, by the use of an article now being sold by our Druggists, known as Magnolia Balm. We should think such a thing would be very popular.

Iron City College.

Corner of Penn and Sixth Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The most popular, successful and complete business College in the United States.

Course of study and business training eminently thorough, systematic and practical.

Rooms always open to the inspection of business men, teachers, students and others, who are cordially invited to call, examine, and compare.

☞ students can enter at any time. ☜

For circulars containing full information call at the college or address

J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal.

sep26:s&w

Duff's College.

No. 37 Fifth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Mercantile, Steamboat, National Bank, Railroad and Private Bankers Bookkeeping taught by experienced Accountants.

☞ Business Men are the best instructors of business usages

☞ No engravers' copy lines are used in teaching Penmanship. Wm. H. Duff is in attendance the entire day, to write pen and ink copies for pupils.

For full information, specimens, &c., call or address

P. DUFF & SONS.

sep16:s&W-2m

$5 TO $10 PER DAY. MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS who engage in our new business make from **$5 to $10 per day** in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once. GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

FREE TRY SAMPLES of our GREAT 8 page $1 00 illustrated weekly 30 years established. Fine steel engravings free to sub's. Agt's make $5 a day. Send for **The Saturday Gazette**, Hallowell, Me. sep2:lt:W

A VALUABLE GIFT.--90 PAGES. DR. S. S. FITCH'S "Domestic Family Physician" describes all diseases and their remedies. Sent by mail, free.

Address **DR. S. S. FITCH, 714** Broadway, New York. p16:1yw:8p

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE—

The annual election of the Stockholdes of the Allegheny and Perrysville Plank Road Co., will be held at the house of Mrs. Keown on the 1st Monday of November at 2 P. M., for the purpose of electing a President, Directors and Treasurer for said Company. By order of the President.

ROBERT MORROW.

nov1-2taw:d&w

PERFUMERY,

A choice assortment of the finest

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PERFUMERY,

Including every variety, at the lowest prices. Also a large stock of the best English Tooth Brushes and Hair Brushes.

SPONGES, SPONGES.

A fine assortment of Bathing Sponges on hand at Joseph Fleming's Drug Store, 84 Market street corner Diamond.

CARBOLIC TROCHES—CARBOLIC TROCHES.

At Joseph Fleming's Drug Store, 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

PATENT MEDICINES.

A complete stock of Genuine, Patent Medicines, embracing all the popular remedies of the day, constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices.

FINE TOILET SOAPS.

A very large assortment of the finest Toilet Soaps constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices.

Also a large variety of the finest POMADES and HAIR OILS, at the lowest prices.

TOILET WATERS, TOILET WATERS,

Of all kinds, in great variety at

JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

No. 84 MARKET STREET, Corner Diamond.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY—DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS, prepared by Garanciere & Dupont, No. 214 Rue Lombard, Paris, and highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty in France, are the very best remedy in all cases of Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness; Nightly, Daily or *Premature* Emissions; Sexual Weakness or *Impotency*; Weakness arising from secret habits and Sexual Excesses; *Relaxation* of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; "Lime" or "Brick-dust" deposits in the Urine; "Milky Discharges," &c., and all the ghastly train of symptoms arising from Overuses or Excesses. They *cure* when all other remedies fail. Full directions in each box. **Price $1 per Box, or 6 Boxes for $5.**

Sold by the principal Druggists, or will be sent by mail, *securely sealed from all observation*, by enclosing price to the Sole General Agent for America, JOB MOSES, 18 Courtland Street, New York. Pamphlets of Advice sent free to any address.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

Are unfailing in the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieved in ten minutes. Ask for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. jy11:TC-TH&S:eowd&eow-W

DOCTOR TAYLOR'S OFFICE,

Corner of Ross st and Fifth ave. (near the Court House,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Taylor continues his treatment of all Chronic Diseases with the greatest success.

Diseases of the Lungs and Air Passages, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervousness, and all disease peculiar to Females permanently cured.

Having had an experience in the successful treatment of thousands of cases, he warrants a cure.

He rejects all agents that produce disease, such as Calomel, Arsenic, Lead, Antimonia, and substitutes. Nature's medicine, the extracts of medicinal plants

Those failing to get relief are invited to call. All consultations free. jy20:lyw

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHFIELD street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 20 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co. of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive, rubbish taste. Also Rushton's (E. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. no18:d&w.

APPLICATION FOR BANK CHARTER.—Public notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of this Commonwealth for a charter of incorporation by the association now known as the Arsenal Bank. The proposed name and style thereof is the same as herein stated; the amount of capital to be fixed at $50,000, with the privilege of increasing to $200,000, and the location to be in the Seventeenth ward, City of Pittsburgh. The bank to have the right to deal in, and to buy and sell notes, bonds and mortgages, and all other securities and stocks, and to loan money thereon. jy15:6mW

NOTICE—AN APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature for a charter for the Security Savings Bank, East Birmingham. Capital, $200,000; with the privilege of extending to $500,000. jun24:6mw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CHEAP FARMS! FREE HOMES!

ON THE LINE OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad.

"A LAND GRANT OF

12,000,000 Acres

OF THE

Best Farming and Mineral Lands in America!

3,000,000 Acres of Choice Farming and Grazing Lands on the line of the road, in the

State of Nebraska, in the Great Platte Valley.

NOW FOR SALE, for cash or long credit.

These lands are in a mild and healthy climate, and for grain-growing and stock-raising, unsurpassed by any in the United States.

Prices range from $2 to $10 per Acre.

HOMESTEADS FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS.

2,500,000 Acres of Government Land between Omaha and North Platte, open for entry as HOMESTEADS ONLY.

Soldiers of the late war are entitled to a

FREE HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES,

within Railroad limits, equal to a direct bounty of $400.

Send for the new edition of descriptive pamphlet, with new maps mailed free everywhere.

Address O. F. DAVIS,

Land Commissioner U. P. R. R. Co.

sep1-eM &w-3m. Omaha, Neb.

SEWICKLEY NURSERIES.

FRUIT TREES, FRUIT TREES, &c.

Our stock of Trees, Vines, Small Fruits, &c., &c., for Fall planting is large, embracing the best market and most profitable varieties. Catalogues sent to all applicants

Address

JAMES WARDROP,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ No tree peddlers authorized to sell for the Sewickley Nurseries. oct2:3tw

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. REEVES,

au26:lyW 78 Nassau street, New York.

WANTED.—AGENTS, $20 PER DAY to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the UNDER-FEED, makes the "LOCK STITCH" (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:lw-z.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ROSADALIS

ROSADALIS

THE INGREDIENTS THAT COMPOSE ROSADALIS are published on every package, therefore it is *not* a secret preparation, consequently

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT

It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint and all diseases of the Blood.

ONE BOTTLE OF ROSADALIS

will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

THE UNDERSIGNED PHYSICIANS

have used Rosadalis in their practice for the past three years and freely endorse it as a reliable Alterative and Blood Purifier.

DR. T. C. PUGH, of Baltimore
DR. T. J. BOYKIN, "
DR. R. W. CARR, "
DR F. O. DANNELLY, "
DR J. S. SPARKS, of Nicholasville, Ky.
DR. J. L. McCARTHA, Columbia, S. C.
DR. A. B. NOBLES, Edgecomb, N. C.

USED AND ENDORSED BY

J. B. FRENCH & SONS, Fall River, Mass.
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B. HALL, Lima, Ohio.
CRAVEN & CO., Gordonsville, Va.
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Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists, price $1.50 per bottle. Address

DR. CLEMENTS & CO.

Manufacturing Chemists,

BALTIMORE, MD.

THE ANDERSON SASH BALANCE,

Supercedes Weights and Boxes.

IS A PERFECTLY EVEN BALANCE AT ALL POINTS, IS NEAT, SIMPLE, DURABLE AND CHEAP. CAN BE PLACED IN ANY WINDOW AT ANY TIME. IS NOISELESS AND OBEYS THE SLIGHTEST TOUCH. IS EASILY APPLIED AND WILL NOT GET OUT OF ORDER. In ordering state the exact LENGTH and WEIGHT of the sash for which the BALANCES are wanted.

Anderson Balance Man'fg. Co.,

Twenty-Ninth and Railroad Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Can be seen at No. 70 Smithfield street.

THE BEST AND CHOICEST

Smoking Tobacco

IS MANUFACTURED AT

FACTORY NO. 1

3d District of Maryland.

☞ SEE THAT EVERY PACKAGE YOU BUY BEARS THAT INSCRIPTION.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE contains in every number one complete prize story valued at $100. Forty pages of other matter. Yearly $1. Sold by news dealers at 10 cents per copy. Splendid premiums. $500 cash to be awarded to prize clubs. Specimen copy free Address S. S. WOOD, Newburg, New York. c13:1w

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD,

Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cents. Full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, securely sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Address DR. WHITTIER, 265 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar:1yd&w.

PITTSBURGH

HOMEOPATHIC

Medical Institute,

No. 264 Penn Street.

Dr. Augustus Slee continues to treat all private diseases with great success at the Institute, which is now open for the reception and accommodation of patients coming from a distance to procure treatment or medical advice.

A successful practice of 18 years is sufficient guarantee for the future. Spermatorrhoea or Nervous Debility permanently cured. Long standing constitutional diseases skillfully treated, and the effects of mercury eradicated.

The doctor gives particular attention to female complaints; all irregularities speedily corrected. Send for the Doctor's medical pamphlet, a treatise in plain language on venerial diseases, sent by mail for two stamps. All medicines are prepared in the laboratory under the Doctor's own supervision.

Office hours from 9 A. M., to 8 P. M., Sunday excepted. aug.12:s&w:1y.

A CARD

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Ross street, Pittsburgh, July 6th 1871.—This is to certify that I suffered terribly from Headache, Dyspepsia, pains in the stomach, palpitation of the heart, nervous and weakly spells, for more than five years. I had taken so much medicine from different physicians, with no benefit, that I had given up all hopes of ever recovering. I called on a lady friend, and, suffering excruciating pains at the time; she persuaded me to take a dose of her medicine, which I did and to my astonishment I found immediate relief from it. This medicine she had from Dr. GRIFFITH, 145 Fifth avenue opposite Court House, known as Vegetable Relief. I procured a bottle at once, price $1 50, by express $2 00. I followed the directions, and thanks to God and the Doctor, I can now eat free from pains, and I am getting hearty as ever. I can confidently recommend this to all similarly afflicted, as I consider it to be the means of saving my life.

[Signed CAT. ERINE DAVIS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ELECTION NOTICE!

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, In and by the 13th section of the act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed July 2, 1839, entitled "An act relating to the election in this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff of every county to give notice of such elections to be held, and enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected. In pursuance thereof, I, HUGH S. FLEMING, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known, and give this public notice to the electors of said county of Allegheny, that A GENERAL ELECTION will be held in said county on the SECOND TUESDAY IN OCTOBER next, being the 10th day of the month, in the several Election Districts therein, and

WHEREAS, By the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the Enrolling and Calling out of the National Forces, and for other Purposes," and approved March 3d, 1865, all persons who have deserted the Military or Naval service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights to citizenship, and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizenship thereof, and

WHEREAS, Persons not citizens of the United States are not, under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That no elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the Judge or Inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1865, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

SEC. 2. That if any such Judge or Inspectors of election, or any one of them, shall receive or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall for each offense be fined one hundred dollars and undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

SEC. 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid shall at any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, vote or tender to the officers thereof and offer to vote a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of the Commonwealth, shall for each offense be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this Act, in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SEC. 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons so deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, such persons so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this Act, in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

And, further, by the first section of the Act of March 30, 1864:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That the qualified voters of the several counties in this Commonwealth at all general township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and be labelled outside "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the State officers voted for, and be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

And as directed by said 13th section of the act of July 2, 1839, I hereby give notice that every person (excepting Justices of the Peace) who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust, under the government of the United States, or this State, or of any city, or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth; and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such selection shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

And further, that by the 4th section of the act of April 16, 1840, it is provided that the aforesaid 13th section of the act of July 2, 1839, shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as Judge, Inspector or Clerk, at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, By the act of Congress of the United States entitled "An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," the first and second sections of which are as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all citizens of the United states who, are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people, in any state, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude; any constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such Constitution or law, persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sume of Five Hundred Dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the Court shall deem just; and shall also, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof, be fined not less than Five Hundred Dollars, or be imprisoned not less that one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court."

AND WHEREAS, It is declared by the second section of the VI. Article of the Constitution of the United States, that "this Constitution, and the laws of the United states, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land;

ANything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

WHEREAS, The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, as follows:

SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AND WHEREAS, The Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 6th day of April, A. D., 1870, passed an act entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to elections in this Commonwealth," the tenth section of which provides as follows:

SECTION 10. That so much of every Act of Assembly as only provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the act approved the 17th of April, 1869, entitled "An act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth;" and when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth.

AND WHEREAS, The Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 3rd day of June, A. D., 1871, passed an act entitled, "An act to authorize a popular vote upon the question of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania."

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the question of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution of this Commonwealth be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election to be held on the second Tuesday of October next, the said question to be voted upon in manner following, to-wit: In counties and cities in which slip ticket voting is authorized by law, votes for and against the Convention may be expressed and given upon the tickets, headed or indorsed with the word "State," and not otherwise; and the words used shall be "Constitutional Convention," and underneath "for a Convention" or "against a Convention;" and in counties or districts in which slip ticket voting shall not be authorized by law, each elector voting upon said question shall cast a separate ballot endorsed on the outside "Constitutional Convention," and containing on the inside the words "for a Convention," or "against a Convention;" and all votes cast as aforesaid shall be received, counted and returned by the proper election officers and return judges as votes for Governor are received, counted and returned under existing laws.

SEC. 2. That the election aforesaid shall be held and be subject to all the provisions of law which apply to general elections, the Sheriffs of the several counties shall give notice of this act in their election proclamation the present year, and the Governor shall cause all the returns of the said election, as received by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to be laid before the Legislature at its next annual election.

The electors of the First ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School house in said ward.

The electors of the Second ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School house in said ward.

By an ordinance passed in the City Councils September 11, 1871, the electors of the Third ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet in a room of the *Gazette* building, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street, in said ward.

The electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School house in said ward.

The electors of the Fifth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the office of the Clerk of the Courts formerly office of Clerk of Orphans' Court, in the Court House in said ward.

The electors of the Sixth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School house on Ann street in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward of the city of Pittsburgh will meet at the house of Henry Warden, corner of Franklin and Fulton streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Ninth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Tenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Lamb Tavern, corner of Penn and Mechanic streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Eleventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Twelfth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House on Twenty-fifth street; the electors of the second precinct to meet at the Public School House on Smallman street, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, in said ward.

By an ordinance passed in the City Councils, November 28, 1870, the Thirteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh was divided into two election precincts, as follows, to wit: Beginning at the intersection of Thirtieth and Arch streets; thence along Branch and Miner streets to Webster avenue; thence eastwardly along Webster avenue to Jefferson street and Mrs. Aspinwall's line to Neville street, the east line of the ward. The electors of that portion of the ward south of the above mentioned line to be hereafter known as precinct No. 1, to meet at the Public School House in said ward. The electors of that portion of the ward north of the above mentioned line to be hereafter known as precinct No. 2, to meet at the School House on Miner street, at the corner of Dickson street in said ward.

The electors of the Fourteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Fifteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

By an ordinance passed in the City Councils February 13th, 1871, the Sixteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, was divided into two election precincts as follows, to wit: by a line, being the line of Fortieth street, produced.

The electors of that portion of the ward west of the above mentioned line to be hereafter known as precinct No. 1, to meet at the Liberty street school house, in said ward.

The electors of that portion of the ward east of the above mentioned line to be hereafter known as precinct No. 2, to meet at the Bloomfield school house in said ward.

The electors of the Seventeenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Eighteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public school house in said ward.

The electors of the Nineteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at Highland Avenue School House in said ward.

The electors of the Twentieth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the office of Moreland & Mitchell in said ward.

By an ordinance passed in the City Councils, October 31, 1870, the Twenty-first Ward of the city of Pittsburgh was divided into two election precincts as follows to-wit: Commencing at the division line of the 19th and 21st Wards on the west side of the 21st Ward; thence up Negley's Run to the Penn Wood road in the 21st Ward; thence up the said road to the top of the hill including all houses within 200 feet on the South side of said road to the top of the hill; thence in a direct line to the East line of said Ward; thence down the East line to the No. 19 line; thence down said line to the place of beginning, to be hereafter known as precinct No. 2.

The electors of the remainder of the Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh, not embraced in the above mentioned boundaries, to be hereafter known as precinct No. 1, to meet at the Lincoln School House, on Frankstown avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Second precinct to meet at the Riverside School House, on the Negley's Run road, in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-second ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at Irwin School House in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-third ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at Hazlewood School House in said ward.

The electors of the First ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Second ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Brick School House, corner of Palo Alto street and North avenue in said ward.

The electors of the Third ward of the city of Allegheny, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House in said ward; the electors of the second precinct, Third ward, to meet at the house of George Gerst; in said ward.

The electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Allegheny, first precinct, to meet at the School House on Liberty street, near East Commons, which is by an order of the Court made; the electors of the second precinct to meet at the house of Mr. M. Gordon, formerly Mrs. Peck, at the corner of Chestnut and Main streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Fifth ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the School House on Page street, in said ward.

The electors of the Sixth ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the School House, corner of Chartiers and Juniata streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the house of Dimas Lutz, in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Public School house on River avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Ninth ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the School House, near the House of Refuge, on Woods Run, in said ward.

The electors of the Borough of Birmingham, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House, second precinct, at the Burgess' office, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of East Birmingham, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House, No. 1, in said borough, second precinct to meet at Public School House No. 2, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Sharpsburgh to meet at the Public School House on North Canal street, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of McKeesport to meet at the Town Hall in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Temperanceville to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of South Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House, corner of Marion street and Brownsville Turnpike Road.

The electors of the borough of West Pittsburgh to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of West Elizabeth to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Tarentum to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Elizabeth to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Sewickley to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of Monongahela borough to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Mount Washington to meet at the School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Bradock's Field to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Bellevue to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Millvale to meet at the Public School House in said borough. And by an act of Assembly approved May 18, 1871, the boundary line of said Millvale Borough and the First precinct of Shaler township shall be changed as follows, to wit: After continuing along the lands of Wm. Sample, Sr., it shall extend to the Evergreen Plank Road; thence following the meanderings of said plank road to its intersection with the Butler Plank Road, thence southerly in a direct line to low water mark in the Allegheny river.

The electors of the borough of Ormsby to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Union to meet at the Public School House in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Allentown to meet at the office of B. McLain, Esq., in said borough, until a public school house shall have been erected, when the election shall be held at said school house.

The electors of that portion of the township of Plum, residing within the following described boundaries, and by an act of Assembly, approved May 1st, 1872, and to be hereafter known as the borough of Verona, beginning at the junction of the southerly line of Richard Jones, with the water line of the Allegheny river, thence along said Jones' line to the township road leading from Verner to Sandy Creek; thence along said road northerly to the run which first crossed the same; thence up said run to Fourth street, as laid down in Wm. Philip's plan of lots at Verner, thence by line of said street, and by said line protracted to Plum Creek; thence along said creek to the western line of Caleb Lee's land; thence along said Lee's land to the line of now land of or late of Diamond's northern line to center of Falling Spring Run; thence by the center of said run and along the course thereof, to low water mark of the Allegheny River, and thence along the low water line of said river to the place of beginning, to meet at the Station House of the Allegheny Valley R. R., at Hulton Station.

By order of Court, the electors of Lower St. Clair township to meet at the Public House of George Goldbach, in said township.

The voters of North Versailles township will meet at the Pleasant Hill School House.

The voters of South Versailles township, Precinct No. 1, will meet at the Forest Hotel,

The voters of South Versailles township, precinct No. 2, will meet at the house of John Lynch.

The electors of Wilkins township to meet at the Public School House, in the village of Wilkinsburg, in said township.

The remainder of the township of Plum, not described within said above boundaries of the borough of Verona, the electors to meet at the School House near the village of New Texas, which is by an order of Court made.

The electors of Patton township to meet at the house of Mrs. Jane Taylor, on the Northern Turnpike, in said township.

The electors of Penn township to meet at the house of Robert Donaldson, on the Leechburg road, in said township.

The electors of the township of Elizabeth, in the Greenoak district or precinct, to meet at the Public School House in the village of Greenoak in said township; in Buena Vista district or precinct, to meet at Concord Public School House in Buena Vista, in said township of Elizabeth; in the Mount Vernon district or precinct, to meet at Mount Vernon School House, in said township of Elizabeth; and the remainder of said township not embraced in the above district to meet at Har

FOREIGN.

ENGLAND.

New Lord Mayor of London—Continued Heavy Gales—Gilmore's Jubilee:

LONDON, September 29.—The liverymen of the city, in accordance with custom, assembled to-day and elected Alderman Sills John Gibbons Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. Gibbons is conservative in politics.

The heavy gales continue, and several additional disasters to shipping and minor casualties are reported.

Gilmore has been promised the use of the band of the Guards by the Secretary of War, for his musical festival at Boston next year.

The New York Muddle—New Castle Strike.

LONDON, September 29.—The London *Times* to-day advises the citizens of New York not to be disheartened by the failures in their efforts, to prove the guilt of the plunderers of the city, for it says the judges who disgrace the bench can no onger resist the tide of public opinion.

Right Rev. George Augustus Selwyn, bishop of Litchfield, has sailed for the United States to attend the Conference of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The New Castle miners on a strike have proposed to submit the difficulty to arbitration.

Mass Meeting of Workingmen.

LONDON, September 29.—The strikers in Newcastle have decided to hold a mass meeting to-morrow. They have invited the workingmen of Sunderland and other places to send delegations to the meeting.

FRANC

The Negotiations With Germany.

VERSAILLES, September 29.—M. Lamrecht, Minister of Commerce, has informed the proper Committee of the Assembly that the negotiations with Germany are making fair progress.

The rumor that evidences of a Bonapartist conspiracy had been discovered proves to be unfounded.

France declines to give other powers the same favorable customs and clauses that are accorded to Germany under the recently negotiated treaty. On the other hand, a correspondent of the *Times*, writing from the same place, expresses the opinion that the negotiations with Germany will be protracted fruitlessly.

The French Loan—National Riots.

PARIS, September 29.—The loan of the city of Paris has been taken. The subscriptions were more than thirteen times the required amount.

Several conflicts have taken place within the past few days between French citizens and the German garrison of Dijon. The town is intensely excited over these unfortunate occurrences.

AN ANGLO-INDIAN RAILWAY.

Estimates and Statistics of the Proposed Line.

NEW YORK, September 29.—The London *Times* of the 19th says:

Another attempt to solve the problem of direct railway communication between England and India has just been made by William Lowe and George Thomas, of Exeter and Cardiff, by a proposal to make use of the existing lines of railway as far as of the Mont Cenis tunnel to Geneste, and from thence to construct a railroad through Austria, European and Asiatic Turkey, Persia and Beloochistan to Kurrachee and onwards to Bombay. The distance will be over five thousand miles by rail and twenty-eight by sea. It is believed the whole distance could be accomplished in from six to seven days. The highest estimated cost of the undertaking is in round numbers £1,000,000 sterling, and it is estimated that the cost per mile ranges from £8,000 to £7,000 in different localities.

ENGLAND.

Alarming Omission—Relations with the United States.

LONDON, September 30.—The usual reference to the Queen's health does not appear in the daily chronicle of court news to-day. Mr. Gladstone and the Prince of Wales have gone to Balmoral Castle.

Mr. Bruce the Home Secretary, in a speech to-night, vindicated the foreign policy of the Government, and declared that the concessions made to the United States in the treaty of Washington was accompanied with no loss whatever.

Personal. Revenue Decrease.

LONDON, September 30.—The Princess Alexandra arrived at Aberdeen to-day, and received a perfect ovation from the citizens. She will shortly visit the Queen at Balmoral.

The British Revenue returns for the quarter closing to-day, show a decrease as compared with the last year of over half a million pounds sterling.

The terrific gale, experienced to-day at Yarmouth occasioned great damage to the property along the sea coast.

FRANCE.

Diplomatic—Difficulty with a German Commander.

PARIS, September 30.—Drouyn De L'Hays has been appointed Ambassador of France at Vienna.

The German Generals refuse to evacuate the Department of Oise until officially informed that the third half milliard of indemnity has been paid. The Minister of the Foreign office has referred the matter to Bismarck.

Affairs in Algiers.

LONDON, September 30.—The Algerian insurrection has occasioned much agitation on the frontier of Tunis. Dispatches from that quarter, note a continual increase in the disturbances.

SPAIN.

All Quiet—The Cortes Presidency.

MADRID, September 30.—Marshal Serrano has been proposed for the Presidency of the Cortes.

All is quiet in Spain. The recent agitation of the Carlists was utterly unsuccessful.

The election will be held on Sunday..

SWITZERLAND.

The Alabama Court of Arbitration.

BERNE, September 29.—The court of arbitration of the Alabama claims will not meet at Geneva for some months yet for the reason that the fifth arbitrator has not been named by the Emperor of Brazil.

GERMANY.

No Cholera at Hamburg.

HAMBURG, September 29.—There are no cases of cholera in this city.

SWITZERLAND.

Doings of the Peace Congress.

LAUSANNE, September 30.—The Congress of Lausanne yesterday, partook of a banquet in the hall in which the session has been held. To-day the members made a pilgrimage to the tomb of M. Flocon, a French Republican journalist, who left France at the time of the Coup D'Etat and died at Lausanne in 1866.

TURKEY.

Spread of Epidemic Cholera.

LONDON, October 1.—A dispatch from Constantinople reports seventy deaths from cholera, in that city, on Saturday. The season has been very hot and the supply of water failing, the spreading of the epidemic is feared and work on the arsenal, in which a large number of laborers are employed, has been suspended in consequence.

COURT CIRCULAR.

Grant Takes a New Departure—He Goes into the Wholesale Kissing Business Among the Girls of Galena—What Will Mrs. President Say—Is it an Argument in Favor of Female Franchise—Little Nell.

CHICAGO, September 30.—President Grant arrived at Galena on Thursday evening, and was complimented with a serenade by a large number of citizens. The President being wearied by long days ride made no speech, but merely bowed his thanks. In the afternoon he visited Joe Daviess county fair where he did an immense amount of hand shaking with the crowd, also *some kissing*. After examining the articles on exhibition and particularly the cattle with critical interest, the President left the grounds. He was accompanied by Mrs. Grant and his daughter Nellie.

The Galena *Gazette*, speaking of Miss Nellie: says you read that she assisted at her mother's receptions at the White House, and she is engaged to a gentleman in Covington, Ky., and you know her to be scarcely sixteen. From all this you guess her to be somewhat gay, if not a little haughty On the contrary, while she if graceful and accomplished for so young a lady, you find her a modest, retiring school girl, with a sweet face and bearing that wins respect and esteem."

President Grant reached this city this afternoon and will remain here until Wednesday morning, when he will leave for Pittsburgh en route for Washington He is the guest of his brother.

CRIME.

Fearful Prevolence of Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, September 30.—H. H. Eagers drowned himself yesterday. His coat, which was left on the river bank, contained a letter to his wife, stating that lottery tickets had ruined him.

An old man, partially blind whose name is unknown, jumped from a ferry boat in the middle of the river yesterday afternoon and was drowned.

Nearly twenty persons have committed suicide by jumping from ferry boats plying in this harbor during the past three months.

A Swindler Gets his Deserts.

Judge Bedford yesterday sentenced an emigrant swindler named Oscar Davis, to five years' hard labor. Davis, about a month ago, swindled Charles Mailliard, an emigrant returning from Illinois to England, out of some money. He was a keep of a house where emigrants are taken in and "confidenced."

POLITICAL.

A Democratic Coalition

NEW YORK, September 30.—The Demonstration of the Democratic reformers at Apollo Hall last night was an immense affair. The announcement made by the Chairman of the meeting, Mr. S. G. Courtney, that all the Democratic organizations in the city have been consolidated in opposition to Tammany, was received with tremendous cheering, as was also the reading of the letter of John A. Dix, announcing his concurrence in the movement, and his willingness to co-operate in securing its success. The General Committee of the organization is headed by Ex-Mayor Havemeyer, and is made up of the best men in the city.

The Coming New York Democratic Convention.

There is dissatisfaction among the Tammany polititions at the assurances given by Tilden, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, that the anti-Tammany delegation from New York will be admitted to the convention at Rochester and the Tammanyites excluded. Mayor Hall's organ, the *Leader*, says that if the chairman of the Convention undertakes to be arbitrary he is an idiot, as he can substantially rule the Convention.

RADICAL RIOT.

Negroes of Danville, Va., Incite a Municipal Insurrection—The Results.

RICHMOND, Va., September 30.—A special to the *Enquirer* says: A riot occurred this evening in Danville from an attempt of a mob of negroes to rescue a negro from arres. After futile efforts on the part of the Mayor to disperse the mob the militia were called out, and the riot act read twice. As stones were being thrown at the Mayor, the military was ordered to charge bayonets on the mob, and one of the most turbulent rioters was bayonetted. A policeman was shot by some unknown person. Great excitement prevails, the stores are closed and the people been ordered to their houses.

DISGUSTED RADICALISM.

NEW YORK, September 30.—The *Tribune* says: We will not, any honest paper will not, make war upon the Tammany thieves, and spare worse criminals our own party, holding our highest offices *Tom. Murphy must out of the Custom House.*

The *Times* says that whatever is effectuallydone for reforming New York at this election, must be done in co-operation with honest Democrats! The miserable spectacle offered by the Republican Convention at Syracuse is a warning not to rely on that organization alone, even if we can rely upon it at all.

New Orleans is still agitated over the yellow fever excitement.

Cincinnati had a case of yellow fever on Saturday.

HOW BUTLER TOOK IT.

The Way He Went Up in a Balloon—Before and After the Convention—A Jug Full of Jubilation and a Hat Full of Tears.

Before his defeat for Governor of Massachusetts, BEN BUTLER had a hall adjacent to the room where the Convention assembled in Worcester, where his "constitutents" gave him an ovation. BEN, in a gush of exuberance, delivered the following self-congratulatory remarks:

Why, my friends, to have the plaudits which you have been kind enough to bestow upon me here this night, is pay enough for having waded through the gulf of filth and abomination through which I have come up here to meet you. [Vociferous applause.] Do I desire that my character shall be vindicated for my children? Your plaudits have done it. Do I desire that my enemies should be punished? Your cheers are barbed arrows in their hearts. [Applause.] Here in the heart of the Commonwealth, with representatives from every part of the State, where the people of Berkshire respond to the united delegation of Dukes—here in this hall—is the proudest triumph that can ever come to man. [Applause.] I began this canvass almost a stranger, personally, in many parts of the Commonwealth, and if I receive nothing more for it, I have come to be the acquaintance and friend of the common people in every part of this Commonwealth, and on their hearths and in their hearts I am made welcome, and that is much better than an introduction into the highest salons of the rich. [Loud applause.] No, my friends, the time for argument prior to the settling of the question to-morrow, which the people of the Commonwealth have already settled, is past. [Applause.] I say the people of the Commonwealth have already settled the question, because their will, if it could have been known, would have been much more unanimous, in my judgment, than we can receive it, through party machinery. Why, my friends, let me call your attention to a fact. You are aware that I have criticised the operations of the various branches of the Board of State Charities. I have criticised their expenditures, and criticised the propriety of the conduct of that Board of State Charities, giving the Asylum and Almhouses of the commonwealth, and in Northampton the State Lunatic Asylum, aided by Luke Lyman, of whom you have heard, was able to thwart the will of the people of the Commonwealth in the choice of delegates. In locating a State Pauper House, by the aid of the employes of that institution, the will of the people was again thwarted, and again anti-reform delegates were elected. [A voice, "give it to him;", cries of "put him out."] Don't put him out He only hears the truth occasionally, and possibly he may be one of the escaped. [Roars of laughter.] Again, in the town of Tewksbury, and within two miles of my house, they boast that the opposition delegation was Superintendent of the State Almshouse, where the caucuses were held. Again in Taunton, where there is another State Lunatic Asylum, another anti-Butler delegation was elected. Again, in Charlestown there is a State Prison, and there my delegation was broken up." [laughter and applause.]

When the vote was announced and Benjamin found that he was defeated, he is described by a correspondent as presenting the following

Graphic Appearance:

After twitching at his moustache for awhile and shedding tears profusely, he managed to say:

"Butler is beaten; but Butler is not bolt."

Then the band played "Up in a Balloon, Boys," and Butler went back to his native land of clam bakes and mackeral fisheries in the Gloucester District, poorer by several dozen of spoons, to reflect upon the uncertainties of gubernatorial honors.

The December Eclipse of the Sun.

On the 12th of next December there is to be a total eclipse of the sun. It will be visible close by Arabia, first in the open sea. It will traverse the Northern part of the Indian Peninsula. It will thence pass across the Northern extremity of Ceylon. It will not touch land again until it reaches the South of Samatra and the Western extremity of Java. Thence it will cross the Northern parts of Australia, and, except in some of the smaller islands of the Polynesian group, it will not be seen again on land. The Governments of Europe, particularly that of Great Britain, are preparing to send out expeditions to the available points of observation, and it is stated that some of the best astronomers of Great Britain and France, encouraged by the results of the experiments made on the occasion of the last solar eclipse, are determined at all hazards to find their way to Java, and from that point of observation to examine once more, with all the aid that science can give, the sun's corona. What action, if any, the United States Government will take in the matter has not been made known.

How to Keep Stoves Black.

Few housekeepers have time to blacken their stoves every day, or even every week. Many wash them in either clean water or dishwater. This keeps them clean, but they look brown. After a stove has been blackened, it can be kept looking very well for a long time by rubbing it with paper every morning. If I occasionally find a drop of gravy or fruit juice that the paper will not take off, I rub it with a wet cloth, but do not put on water enough to take off the blacking. I find that rubbing with paper is a much nicer way of keeping the outside of my tea-kettle, coffee-pot and tea-pot bright and clean, than the old way of washing them in suds. The inside of coffee-pots and tea pots should be rinsed in clear water, and never in dishwater.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE GRAY TRIAL.

This court assembled at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, and prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Montgomery.

Dr. Dempsey delivered an opinion adverse to the admissibility of Mr. Hobbs' deposition, to which a lawyer named white offered exceptions.

Guy G. Sampson was called for the prosecution, and testified as to Rev. Gray's visits to No. 64 Fourth avenue: He testified that Mr. Gray had frequently visited the room and locked the door. Annie Littell followed unlocked and locked the door. He never knew them to go there together or come away together—neither did Mr. Gray wear any disguise or make any secresy of his visits. During the examination the following took place:

Q—From what you saw of this man and woman, from their frequent visits to this room of March, what did you believe the object of those visits?

Mr. Hopkins objected. It was simply the opinion of the witness that was asked for.

After a long discussion Mr. Hopkins' objection was sustained.

Mr. Hopkins—We will withdraw the objection provided we shall be permitted to call one hundred and ninety members of Christ Church to testify as to their impressions.

A lawyer named white—The proposition is simply absurd. The members of Christ Church would not believe the charges if one should "rise from the dead" and tell them.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Opened with prayer by the Rev. J. C. High.

Mr. Sampson was again put on the stand and the cross-examination continued.

He testified that he went to hear Mr. Gray preach, but did not recognize him as the person who visited Marsh's room; wrote a letter to Mr. Gray requesting him to cease his visits to No. 64 Fourth avenue; acknowledged that he never saw Rev. Gray and Annie Littell together there or elsewhere; never heard noises in Marsh s room.

Rev. D. J. K. Rine was now called forward and the witness asked, if during the summer or fall of 1870, he saw Mr. Rine pass with Mr. Gray up to Mr. Marsh's room

A—No, sir, I never saw him. I never saw him to my recollection before to-day.

The cross-examination here closed, the witness having been on the stand all day. The hour of adjournment having arrived, the investigation was interrupted and further testimony was postponed until this morning at nine and a half o'clock.

The Court reassemlled at ten o'clock Friday morning, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Richard Miller.

The cross-examination of Mr. Sampson was resumed. He stated that he made a mistake of thirty-five days in his evidence on Thursday relative to the time when Mr. Berkstresser told him the visiting party at No. 64 Fourth avenue was Rev. Gray. I was also asked if I saw Mr. Marsh on that day. I said I did not see him that day; that was a mistake; I did see him on the forenoon of that day pass out with the Rev. Gray.

A conversation with Mr. Berkstresser, reading this testimony, and knowing, also, of speaking to Mr. Hobbs that day in regard to the gentleman passing out and in on that day refreshed my recollection on that point.

By Rev. Mr. Leonard, of the committee: Q—I understood you to say that the woman who visited Mr. March's room was Annie Littell. In your cross-examination, you would not know her if you saw her. Did you know her at the time of those visits, and if so, how? A—I did not know her at all.

A lawyer named white: Q—How did you know it was Annie Littell? A—By hearing others call her that name; that's all the way I know. Q—Was it always the same woman? A—It was as far as I knew or could see.

By Mr. Hopkins: Q—Did you hear her called by that name during her visits, or have you since learned that she was the person?

A—Did not hear her called during her visits, have since learned that was her name.

A lawyer named white called Mr. Alexander to testify concerning the integrity of Mr. Gray and Mr. March.

Mr. Hopkins objected.

Objection sustained by Dr. Dempsey.

Mr. Alexander testified that Rev. Gray told him there was not "one word of truth" in the rumors about his intimacy with Annie Littell. I said to him, "Mr. Gray, this matter or talk ought to be stopped." Mr. Gray said to me, "Alexander, what would I do with such gossip? I could only trace it to a few of those kitchen girls."

AFTERNOON SESSION

Opened with prayer by the Rev. S. M. Hickman.

Mr. George T. Hobbs was the first witness called. He testified as to the positien of the rooms at No. 64 Fourth avenue. Saw a woman with short "endy" hair of a dirty yellow color call at No. 64; also a dark haired man; they went into the room; he came out afterwards; I came to distinguish their *steps voice* and *cough*; recognized the gentleman as Rev. Gray; saw them enter the room repeatedly; Rev. Gray always left the room first; never knew her to leave first; the visits averaged once or twice a week, generally Saturdays and Mondays; heard their voices in the room; have known Mr. Gray to be in the room as late as eleven o'clock. A lawyer named white here got into a wrangle with Dr. Dempsey, and came out, as usual, second best. The meeting then adjourned over until ten o'clock this morning.

Saturday morning's session of the Rev. Gray's trial commenced at nine o'clock, being opened with prayer by Rev. J. R. Mills.

George T. Hobb's testimony was resumed. This witness desired to "take water" and make an explanation: "I said yesterday 'between June and July;' too indefinite; make it the latter part of June."

Wanted to "reconsider" other testimony previously offered; the last time I saw Mr. Gray and Anna Little, or either of them, at March's room, was in December; can only let upon dates; Anna Little never left the room first; did not see Rev. Rine at No. 64; did not know how long the workmen were engaged on the building; it was three months, four months, five months; can't say exactly; examined the lock on March's door; can't remember seeing a lock; Mr. Gray's visits increased towards December; did not know about Rev. Gray being absent six weeks; did not miss him; did not know exactly how often Mr. Gray and Anna Little were in the room together; *thirty or forty times;* wants to be under the mark this time; knew he entered the room by his step; refused to answer a knotty question; found out that he was wrong in his previous testimony as to the date of the letter and desired to "correct."

Adjourned till two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was resumed at 2:30.

Mr. Hopkins resumed his cross-examination of Mr. Hobbs, who testified as follows: Did not think much of Mr. March's literary abilities; never saw Rev. Rine going up to March's room; never saw him in the building; heard Rev. Gray preach; heard Anna Littell's voice in conversation; recognized the persons by the character of the sound. I said her voice was clear and feminine; March's voice was heavy and bright, while that of Mr. Gray was low and bass; had my gentlemen friends in the office once a week or so; the parties who occupied the room previous to Mr. March never drank anything stronger than ale; saw *no bottles* previous to Mr. March's entrance.

This closed the proceedings for the afternoon, when the testimony of Mr. Hobbs was read to the witness.

The court adjourned until one o'clock this afternoon in order to allow members of the committee and others living out of the city sufficient time to get here.

THE BLACK MAN'S FRIENDS.

How the Hotels in the Banner County Treated "a Man and a Brother."

The *Evening Mail* of yesterday says:

"We understand that the Georgia Minstrels had a hard time to find a place of entertainment on their arrival in this city. Their agent, it appears, had engaged their board at HARE'S Hotel; but when they made their appearance, and the proprietor of that Republican headquarters found that they were real 'darkies,' he would not allow them to stay in his house. They met with the same cool reception at all the hotels in the city where they applied for admission. They say they have traveled over most of the United States and Europe, and never were so treated by proprietors of public houses before. This looks rather bad for the Republican banner county of the State."

This is strictly true, and shows in a glaring light the inconsistency, demagogueism and false pretences of those who prate so much about the rights of their dark skinned brother. They use colored men as Vice Presidents at their one-horse political meetings, but when it comes to giving them an office, or placing them on equality, or giving them a "square deal," our Republican neighbors "Know how it is themselves."

The new voters will doubtless discover before long that they are used by these unblushing hypocrites as convenient tools or political tenpins to be picked up and knocked down at their convenience. It is very clear to every one not purposely blind to the fact that the Republican party have been as Henry Ward Beecher, preaching cream and practicing skim milk all through this colored business.

THE SIXTEENTH.

[From the Wheeling Register.]

The Sixteenth Amendment.

The Pittsburgh POST is advocating very ably and persistently a new amendment to the Constitution which shall remove from foreign born citizens their present disqualification for the Presidency or Vice Presidency of the United States. The first section of the second article prescribes that

"No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President."

"The twelfth amendment requires the Vice President to possess all the qualifications necessary to render him eligible to the Presidency. It follows also that no citizen of foreign birth can legally be elected to preside over the Senate or to be even Speaker of the House of Representatives; because, in case of the death or removal or resignation of the President or Vice President elect, the duties of the Presidency devolve by law upon these officers in succession. It would puzzle any person at the present time to find any good reason for the retention of this disabling cause, and we observe that nearly all of our exchanges have spoken upon the subject at all join with THE POST in advocating its alteration. A few politicians, in whose bones the old Know Nothing *virus* still lingers like a rheumatism, have expressed the only opposition that has yet been made to the proposed change. Why should not Carl Schurz be as eligible to the Presidency as is Hiram Revels, the negro Senator from Mississippi? And why should an Irish born statesman be excluded from the office of President or Vice President, while the way to those high positions is thrown open to men of inferior intellectual capacity and no moral worse?

We join with THE POST and other advocates of the proposed Sixteenth amendment, and hope the time is not far distant when the needless restriction we have quoted above may be wiped from the Federal Constitution. It is a standing reproach to a large class of citizens every whit as patriotic, every whit as earnest in their devotion to American institutions, as are Americans themselves, and its removal is demanded by justice, consistency and sound national policy.

White Citizens Should Have Equal Rights with Negroes.

[From the Lancaster Intelligencer.]

A SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Some days ago that sterling Democratic journal, the Pittsburgh POST, contained a leading editorial, in which it was proposed that a Sixteenth Amendment should be added to the Constitution of the United States, repealing the clause which declares that no citizen of foreign birth shall be eligible to the Presidency. Why should it not be done? Every negro in the land has been made eligible to the highest office in the gift of the American people. Why not give Carl Schurz an even chance with Fred Douglass? Why keep up restrictions upon white men, when the last barrier between a negro and the Presidency is removed? We do not see how any Republican Congressman can consistently vote against the amendment which THE POST proposes to add to the Constitution.

[From the St. Paul Pioneer.]

The Sixteenth Amendment—The Last Departure.

The Pittsburgh POST throws a big stone in the political sea by demanding an amendment to the Constitution that will make a foreign born citizen eligible for the Presidency or Vice Presidency of the United States. We publish THE POST article in another column and invite attention to it as a forcible presentation of a new question that may within a short time become one of general interest and party adoption. The present restriction upon the political elevation of those who happen to have been born upon alien soil is not logically consistent with the American motto of "Equal rights to all men" that is at the base of true republicanism, and the large adopted citizen element of our population, upon whose industry in time of peace, and patriotism in time of war, we are so dependent, would seem as an abstract right, to be as much entitled to that promotion which capacity and honorable conduct should win, as are their children that draw the first breath of the common atmosphere within the geographical boundaries of the States. The question, though not entirely a new one, is interesting, and worthy of the thought of all who are seeking out new ways of political progress.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

A New Constitutional Amendment Suggested.

In an editorial, headed "ANOTHER DEPARTURE"—"THE SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT," the Pittsburgh POST advocates an alteration of the fourth paragraph of the first section of the second article of the Constitution, to wit:

"No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall be eligible to the office of President."

And the last sentence of the Twelfth Amendment is in these words:

"But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States."

So that foreign-born citizens can be eligible for the office of President. THE POST contends, with conclusive force, that the reason for the exclusion no longer exists, and as it makes an offensive distinction among citizens on account of birth, there is nothing in the Constitution or the laws to prevent the election of foreign-born citizens, members of the Senate or of the House, to the office of Speaker *pro tem.* of the Senate, or Speaker of the House. And in case of the death or disability of both the President and Vice President, the above named officers would become each, in his turn, the alternate incumbent of the Presidential chair. But could either take the place if he should be foreign-born? And is there anything to prevent any foreign-born member of either the Senate or the House from being elected Speaker of either?

The proposed amendment would remove all difficulty, and place all citizens on the same common level, leaving all alike accessible to the highest honors of the Republic, and wipe out the last vestige of distinctions between citizens on any account whatever, except those arising from offenses against the laws of the country.

The Sixteenth.

[From the Kittanning Sentinel.]

In another column will be found an article taken from the Pittsburgh POST, advocating a Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which will if adopted remove the present existing prohibition to foreigners being elected President or Vice President.

There can certainly be no reason now why this disability to a large portion of our very best citizens should not be removed. At all events we can see no just reason why the foreigner should any longer be deprived of rights and privileges which have so recently been conferred upon the negro.

We expect of course to see the Radical and Know Nothing element of the country arrayed against all and every measure calculated to elevate the intelligent foreigner; and we shall be very much mistaken if this proposition does not come under their special condemnation; but it remains to be seen whether or not the masses, who are now for the first time within a decade beginning to assert their rights, will silently submit to dictation from such a revolutionary source.

RADICAL COMMUNISTS.

They Try to Incite a Riot.

The Radical leaders, finding that the people are about to call them to account for their stewardship, hope to escape by inciting riot and bloodshed. The New York *Express* of Thursday thus refers to their actions:

DON'T UNCHAIN THE TIGER.

That was a very wicked, mischief-making article in the *Star* of yesterday, advising a mob of laborers to visit the private residences of sundry gentlemen prominent in the pending proceedings against the municipal authorities. And the leading editorial in this morning's *Times*, in reply, we are sorry to say, is in spirit, if not intent, almost as bad. Both are calculated, if not designed, to stir up a tumult in the city, and to transfer the cause of the people from the arbitration of the courts to a battle in the streets. We say to the writers of these incendiary articles (see Spirit of the Press) that this is neither Democracy on the one hand nor Republicanism on the other. It is nothing but rank Communism. And we should like to ask them, if it were possible to reduce that writing to practice, how long it would be ere the Boulevards of New York would be a fac simile of the Boulevards of Paris under Courbet, Rossel, Rochefort and the rest of them?

It is an insult to the laborers on the public works to tell them that the easiest way to get their back pay, and to retain employment, is to turn out in the streets and try their hands at a riot; and the men who give them any such advice are not men to be trusted. We have recently had one street riot in New York, precipitated by just such wicked counsels, and no good man desires to see another. The men employed on the public works must obey injunctions as well as other people; and if, by virtue of a legal decision, there are no means in the treasury warranting their continuance in the public employment, they must submit to a hardship which cannot be helped. It is absurd for any newspaper writer, meanwhile, to be telling them to insist upon the "right" to be employed at the city expense. There is no such "right," and he must be a very shallow and a very ignorant demagogue who pretends to the contrary.

It is time that all this class of writers for the *Star* and *Times* should understand that the great body of the community, in a crisis of this kind, are on the side of law and order, without regard to party distinctions, and that any attempt, therefore, to stir up riot or rowdyism will recoil with terrible effect upon the heads of those who are foolish or reckless enough to engage in it. That, at least, is sure, whatever else may be uncertain.

We say again, don't unchain the tiger.

PROPOSED OFFICIAL DECAPITATION.

Euchreing Politicians Out of Office.

It is rumored in the official circles that the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Revenue Collection Districts are to be consolidated, and Tom Davis and Monsieur Sullivan are greatly disturbed thereat. It is tolerably certain that the consolidation of the two Districts is about to be made, in which event, it is officially hinted that Tom Davis will have to walk the plank. It is not know why this sudden official "spasm" in consolidation has seized the powers that be, or why our amiable white-hatted friend should walk the plank. Tom was certainly the foremost on hand at the depot when the floating "administration" passed through, and lifted his white tile as high as anybody's in acknowledgements to the Dent family. Wherefore, then, "is this thus?" Perhaps Tom did not come down with the "diamonds" or a corner lot, as Sweitzer did We shall see what we shall see.

WHEN a lady faints bite her ear. That is what a gallant youth did in such a case at Danbury, Conn., the other day. The effect was magical; the lady recovering sufficiently to box his ear almost instantaneously.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE GRAY TRIAL.

The trial of Rev. John A. Gray was resumed Tuesday afternoon. The session was announced to convene at one o'clock, but it was a quarter of two before the court organized. All the members of the committee were present at the opening except Rev. H. Miller. Prayer was offered by Rev. Stevens.

R. M. Foy was the next witness for the prosecution,

Dr. Dempsey remarked that witness under the church rule was not obliged to take an oath before testifying in church matters, but it was hoped that witnesses would consider that their statements were as binding as though they were sworn to.

Witness then testified that he knew Rev. Gray and Anna Littell; heard Mr. Gray preach; saw Anna Litteli on the 13th of May, 1870, going toward the bank building, No. 64 Fourth avenue meeting Rev. John A. Gray a short distance from the building, stopping as if taking somebody then passing on and going into the building, No. 64 Fourth avenue, Rev. Mr. Gray following immediately after, going into the same building, No. 64 Fourth avenue, and remaining there about one hour or more, then coming out of the building and going toward home. On May 20th, saw Rev. Gray going into No. 64 Fourth avenue about eight, P. M.; saw Anna Littell enter No. 64 Fourth avenue about five minutes after; remained there until about midnight; saw Anna Littell, in company with Mr. Marsh, coming down the building No. 64 Fourth avenue; did not see Rev. Gray come out that night; went around to Rev. John A. Gray's house about twelve o'clock at night asked if Rev. Gray was in; a lady at the second-story window said he was not in; I then dropped him a note and put it under the door, requesting him to meet me at the Live Oak Hotel, on Fourth avenue, next day at 2 P. M. About a week or ten days after I sent him a note to meet me at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, corner of Penn and Sixth streets. He did not comply with either; shortly after went to his house; did not find him at hame, and called again. Mr. William Frederick and I together finally *did* succeed in finding him at home. Mr. Frederick said that he had come to see him about this Fourth avenue affair. Rev. Mr. Gray remarked "what of it?" Mr. Frederick said he had just called around to let him know that we know all about this affair on Fourth avenue. Mr. Gray remarked "What are you going to do about it?" Mr. Frederick said you don't appear to care anything about it. Well, we left, and came to the conclusion to let some of the church members know of the fact, and went and saw Mr. Bascomb, a member of Christ M. E. Church, and in company with him went to see Rev. J. H Ebbert, who is also a member of this church; told him what we said; they ordered us to say no more about it; went to A. M. Brown's office; by request of W. C. Moremand, Esq., Mr. Gray stated that he and his brother met there for the purpose of transacting some real estate business; this was in June; can't say positively; Mr. Frederick was with me when I saw Rev. Gray at No. 64; I signed my name to the notes I sent Rev. Gray.

Court reassembled Wednesday morning at fifteen minutes past nine o'clock, Dr. Dempsey presiding, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Danks.

A FEMALE WITNESS CALLED.

A lawyer named white said he desired to examine a female witness who would not come into the room to give her testimony before any men, save those directly interested. She also desired that her name be not published

Counsel for the defense agreed to their provisions, and all the gentlemen left the room, except the Committee, counsel, accused and the official reporter.

Miss —— was then brought in, and proceeded to give her testimony.

My name is ——; am a servant at the College; have been living there for three years; I know Annie Littell; she worked at the College in the dining-room; know Rev. Gray; saw him make a motion to Annie Littell; saw Rev. Gray throw a kiss to Annie Littell; am a member of the Catholic Church; am sure the kiss was thrown by Rev. Gray to Annie Littell; never had a quarrel with Annie Littell; told Dr. Pershing about it; talked with Dr. Coffee about it.

Mr. Joseph Horne was the next witness called, on the part of the complainants:—Am a member of the firm of Joseph Horne & Co.; Rev. Gray recommended Mr. March to me; said he was of good character; I ought to say here that we always inquire particularly as to habits and character, when employing a new man, his ability we judge for ourselves; met Mr. March once at Mr. Gray's house; this was in 1870; heard something disreputable about Rev. Gray and Mr. March in November; in February, 1871, after March had gone away, I said to Mr. Gray that I would like to have a conversation with him relative to March; his reply was that he had advised March to "give up this woman last spring," referring to Annie Little; Mr. Gray at another time gave me a reason for his intimacy with Mr. March that he was anxious to have him discontinue this course; Rev. Gray endorsed Mr. March as honest.

Court then took a recess until two o'clock.

IT appears to be pretty well established that Rev. John A. Gray and a female named Littel have, at divers times, visited a house on Fourth avenue, but not going or coming away together. No doubt there are other divines and other females that have visited other houses, and at the same time they have not been charged with the worst of crimes. It may also be that a female has spoken to Rev. Gray on the streets. So they have to other gentlemen; and if any one wishes to convince himself of this fact, let him take a walk along Wood street on any evening, Sundays included. So far, the testimony is about the thinnest we have ever read, and the only surprise to most people is, that how any lawyer would risk a case upon the evidence so far developed. Let the prosecution proceed, and then we'll have the defense.

DR. AND MAJOR GENERAL JACKSON, the mustang candidate for the Presidency, made several fruitless endeavors to present General Grant with a dandelion boquet, but was prevented from so doing by the statesman who looks from the "heights of manhood's expectation."

THE Avery Guards (colored) looked well and marched well yesterday. Considering their race was so shabbily treated by the committee many were surprised to see them in the procession. By their deportment they demonstrated that no matter how much they were insulted, they knew how to respect the President of the United States.

OHIO NEWS.

LIMA, Allen county, is soon to be lighted with gas.

A RAILROAD is projected to run from Wheeling to Ironton.

BUTLER COUNTY, O., has only thirty-four divorce suits on hand.

THE Cleveland, Wooster and Zanesville railroad project is again being agitated.

A MISS HARIS, of Columbus, Ohio, fell dead the other day while bowing to a young man on the street. This is another fearful warning.

THE store of A. S. Gilmore, at Burghill, Trumbull county, and its entire contents were destroyed by fire about two o'clock Wednesday morning. Loss five thousand dollars. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

THE Lake Shore Railway Company is now surveying the route and letting contracts for the building of a road from its branch near Kinsman, Ohio, to Youngstown, Ohio. The road is promised to be finished within a year.

WORK on the Ashtabula and Youngstown road is now progressing between Girard and Niles. The company has purchased the track of the Liberty and Vienna road from Girard to Youngstown.

THE residence of Mrs. Mitchell, in Cedarville, on the railroad between London and Xenia, was destroyed by fire the other morning. Loss about $3,000; insured for $2,000.

AT Greenville, Darke county, Wednesday morning, a young man named John Feicht accidentally shot himself in the left side while fooling with a revolver, and will probably die.

THERE is a gentleman now living in Zanesville, Ohio, at the age of 87, who was born when his father was 78 years old. He is anious to know if there is another person living whose father was born 165 years ago.

A BOILER in the Massilon paper mill exploded last Monday. The fireman was badly scalded. No other persons hurt.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

A WELL at Parker's, doing over one hundred barrels daily, is named "Pig's Ear." The owner is considered financially sound, if he does depend on a little bore for his revenue.

THE Citizens' Driving Park Association of Parker's Landing, will hold a fall meeting on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, October 10, 11 and 12. Premiums to the amount of $4,500 are offered.

ON Tuesday September 26th, Fayette county was eighty-eight years old. The act making it a county, out of a part of Westmoreland, was passed September 26th, 1782.

A COUPLE of barbers have been arrested in Erie for shaving on Sunday.

ON last Monday the County Poor House of Washington county, contained one hundred and eleven paupers.

THE lightning struck a Corry building in which were a number of card players. They were so affected by the accident that they tore up their cards and sent after a new pack.

THE barn of Isaac D. Cole, of Shenango township, Mercer county, was burned last week. Partially insured.

THE Uniontown & West Virginia Railroad is about ready for the ties and ballast.

IN Lawrence county the subscriptions to the New Castle & Franklin Railroad amount to $160,000.

Skip That.

After the capture of Mobile by Farragut's fleet the Secretary of the Navy wrote a letter of thanks to the Admiral. He was in the cabin when the despatch came on board, and as his sight was not good he handed the letter to his private secretary to read. The secretary read: "Sir: The Department has heard with great pleasure of the capture of Mobile by the fleet under your command, and I take the occasion to thank you in the name of the Government of which you are so noble a servant. Your name, sir, will go down to posterity among"—"Stop, stop, sir! Stop all that flourish of trumpets. Skip all that, sir, and let us know what they want us to do next," said the noble old fellow.—Grand Army Journal.

The Price of a Consulate.

Mr. George Roosevelt, a clerk in the Interior Department, appeared in the Criminal Court at Washington, last week, as a witness in the case of the government against Dennis Darden, and testified as follows:

"I am a clerk under the government in the Interior Department, have been so for about five years. * * * I was seeking for a position, and I was introduced to John McCarthy, a lobbyist; I wanted a consulship, but I had not money enough; I had only about one hundred and fifty dollars.

Judge Fisher—"How much money does it take to get a consulate?"

"Three hundred dollars."

"What consulate did you apply for?"

"Pernambuco, Brazil."

"That is a small consulate."

"It is worth about two thousand dollars in gold, a year."

"How much did you lend him?"

"Two or three hundred dollars."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T BRADY & CO., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood streets:

Gold	113⅝
United States 6s, 1881	117⅛
United States 5-20s, 1862	116½
United States 5-20s, 1864	116½
United States 5-20s, 1865	115⅝
United States 10-40s	111½
5-20s, January and July, 1865	114⅝
5-20s, January and July, 1867	114⅝
5-20s, January and July, 1868	114⅝
	80¼
Union Pacific Road	102
Central Pacific Railroad	114⅝
Cy. Pacifics	

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST, THUSSDAY, October 5, 1871.

REMARKS—The weather continues pleasant, and the city is alive with dealers from the surrounding country in search of bargains, and so far as we can learn, they have no trouble in finding them, as our merchants and manufacturers can and will sell goods as cheap as they can be had in any other city, east, west, north or south. We have little change to note in prices. The advance in flour, coffee and cheese is still maintained, and it is predicted that prices will go still higher. An active trade is expected in all departments. Indeed the fall trade has fairly set in, and all the indications point to an unprecedentedly heavy business, exceeding even the expectations of the most sanguine.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	795
Cheese, bxs	370
Wheat, sks	247
Rye, sks	510
Butter, pkgs	69
Bacon, tcs	—
Apples, bbls	289
Corn, sks	356
Barley, sks	—
Oats, sks	1,059
Dried beef	—
Bacon pcs	—

The following are the ruling quotations in first hands. On the purchase of small lots prices are a fraction changed:

BACON AND PROVISIONS — The market continues firm, with a good demand for choice sugar cured meats; we note sales of hams sugar cured first quality at 17a17½c; second quality 16a16½c; sugar cured shoulders 10a10¼c; plain do. 7¾a8c; sides ribbed 8a8½c; clear sides 9a9¼c, breakfast bacon 11a11½c; dried beef 18¾a19c; mess pork $14 00a14 50 per barrel; lard—prime kettle rendered, tierces 10a10¼c.

POTATOES—The supply just now is largely in excess of the demand; prices have a declining tendency; sales of Irish at 65a70c per bushel; sweets, Jersey at $3 25a3 50; Baltimore $2 50a3 00 per bbl.

PEANUTS—Market steady; sales of Tennessee at 12a13c per lb.

SEEDS—The market was entirely devoid of animation; the nominal rates were as follows: Timothy, $3 24a3 50; clover seed, $6 75a7 00; flaxseed, $1 80a1 85 per bushel.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c per pound.

HAY—The market is well supplied with baled; we note sales on the wharf at $22 00a25 00 per ton.

HOMINY—Market steady with regular sales at 25a30c.

LIME—We note sales of Pennsylvania at $2 00a2 25 per bbl; calcined $2 25; eastern, $1 75.

ONIONS—The receipts continue liberal with a good stock on hand; we note sales at $3 00a3 50 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—We have nothing new to note so far as relates to this article; the demand keeps pace with the supply; we can report regular sales at 75a85c per gallon.

ASHES—The market has undergone no quotable change; the current rates were: Soda ash, common, 4a4¼c; refined 4¼a4½c; potash 7¼a7½c; pearls 9c per pound.

APPLES—Are in fair demand; the receipts are arriving more freely; previous prices have been well maintained; the current rates were: Prime to choice $3a3 50; mixed lots sold at various prices.

BEESWAX—Market steady but not active at 30a33c.

BROOM CORN—The market was a shade firmer; prices, as yet, are unchanged; we note sales at 5 to 9c.

BUTTER—The receipts have largely increased; prices are a shade lower; holders are evidently more anxious to sell; we can report sales of prime to choice roll at 21a22c; the supply of common and medium grades in the market is great; prices are too uncertain to quote correctly.

CRANBERRIES — The market since our last has undergone no quotable change; we can report sales of Western at $11a12 per bbl.

CANNED GOODS—The season for activity is drawing near; prices range as follows: Peaches, 3 lb cans $3 00a3 25 per dozen; other articles are without change.

CORN MEAL—The demand was light and so was the transactions; small sales were made at 80a85c.

CEMENT—In good supply; we can report sales of Louisville at $2 50a3 00 per bbl; Rosendale $4a4 50; Calcined Plaster $4 25a4 50 per bbl.

CHESTNUTS—The receipts to the present time have been light; market firm and prices steep with sales at $7 50a8 00 per bushel.

CHEESE—The firmness we have before noted has been maintained; we can also report active market with sales of Goshen at 14a14½c; Factory 13a13½c; Dairy 12a12½c per lb.

CIDER—The market remains quiet; we note sales in a regular way at $5, 6a8 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—We can report a fair trade demand for this article, with current sales of standard brands at 23a23½c per gallon.

DRIED FRUIT—The receipts are increasing; we note sales of peaches, quarters at 7½a8c; halves 9a10c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The market was firm with a good enquiry, we note sales at 24a25c for fresh ones.

FLOUR—The market was firm with the advantage on the side of holders who are disposed to make the most of the same; the stock in first hands is not a large one, neither is there scarcity. The current rates for western standard brands are: for good to choice spring extras, $6 87a7 12; Minnesota bakers' flour, $7 50; good to choice red winter wheat, $6 87a7 12 per bbl; fancy lots are held at higher figures.

GRAIN—The market was decidedly firm with an advancing tendency; wheat was much favored; we can report sales of red winter at $1 38a1 40, white $1 43a1 45; amber $1 43. Oats are wanted; we note sales of mixed at 43a44c; white 44½a45c in a regular way. Corn is held firmly with more buyers than sellers; we note sales of shelled at 67a68c. Rye was in fair demand; the time is drawing near for distillers and others to lay in their fall supply; we note sales in a regular way at 85a88c as per quality. Barley—During the past week a number of round lots have changed hands, the terms of which were not made public; the current rates were: No. 1 spring 83a85c; fall 88a90c per bushel.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, October 5, 1871.

REMARKS—There is no wool in the country, only an odd lot now and then coming in, and prices can scarcely be given. As noted before, there is a slight advance on tub washed. Other varieties remain unbhanged in price. The following are the rulings of the market:

Common fleece	50a52c.
Fine fleece	50a56c.
Combing fleece	58a60c.
Unwashed	30a40c.
Tub washed	60a65c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, October 5, 1871.

REMARKS—The market since our last has presented nothing of special notice; dealers continue apart in their views, refusing to make terms; the result is that sales for some time past have been few and far between. The following are the nominal rates:

CRUDE.

We quote for the various deliveries as follows:

Spot	12¼c
S. O. all year	11¼c
October	12c
B. O. all year	12½c
Parker's	$4 65
Oil City	5 00
Lower Creek	4 80
Foster's	4 70

REFINED

The market was reported firmer, but we failed, however, to learn of any transactions. The asking rates were:

Spot	24¼c
October	24¾c
November	24¼c
December	24¼c

DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, October 4.—Closing of the 3d. Market quiet and dull; crude bulk; 14¼c; refined 24c; sales of 2,000 barrels spot at 24c; 2,000 barrels at 23⅞c; 3,000 barrels b. o. last half of October at 24¼c; 4,000 barrels high test at 24⅜c; cases firm at 28¾a29c; Philadelphia delivery steady; sales of 5,000 barrels of refined for last half of October at 24¼c; spot delivery quoted at 24c.

OIL CITY, October 4.—Market quiet but firm; ordinary on Lower Creek at $4 82½ a4 85; 47 gravity at Oil City, held at $5 07½.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 4.—Market quiet at $4 80a4 85.

ROUSEVILLE, October 4.—Market firm; have heard of no transactions; quoted at $4 80a4 84.

PHILADELPHIA, October 4.—Market firm:

Standard white	24¼c
Cases	28¼c
Crude	14c
November	24¼c
October	24¼a24½c
December	24½c

TITUSVILLE, October 4.—The Market very firm on Upper road at $4 45 for seller all year; $4 60 for spot and regular; $4 70 for buyer all year.

PITTSBUGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, October 2, 1871.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle by the various railroads centering at the Union yards, Allegheny, 24 cars or about 450 head. In addition to these there were some ten or twelve loads from East Liberty, and large droves from surrounding counties, making in all in the neighborhood of 1,000 head on sale this morning. The market opened up slow and dull, and continued so until the close. The majority of the offerings consisted of medium and lower grades of cattle, and while the decline was on all, still good were in better demand and common actually a drug, and a great many could not be sold at any prices. In former years, during the fall of the year, there has generally been a demand by farmers for stock cattle, and drovers had no trouble, after selling the best for butchering at fair prices. This year there is no demand for such cattle and the consequence is that after all the different lots have been packed over there are more or less thin cattle left fit for nothing; these the drovers cannot sell in Allegheny at present and they have to be sent to East Liberty or elsewhere. To-day there were at least a hundred of this class left over Butchers purchased very slowly knowing well that the supply largely exceeded the demand, and they succeeded in getting all wanted at figures fully ¼c lower than last week. The market on the whole was the most unsatisfactory one experienced for a long time, most of the sellers complaining of losing money. At one o'clock there were fully 250 head of cattle left unsold, which will be driven to pasture or sent to East Liberty. The following are the rates current for the different grades: Extra 1,200 to 1,300 lbs steers $5,75; prime, 1,200 lbs steers $5,25 to $550; good 1,000 to 1,00 lb steers $s 75 to $5 00; fair butcher stock $4 50; cows and heifers $3 00 to $3 75; bulls $2 00 to $2 50.

SHEEP.

The number of sheep on sale this morning was about 1,200 head. The market opened up slow and dull, and continued so until the close. Prices were a shade lower than last week, although the number on sale was not quite so large. The demand for seep seems to have fallen off greatly, and butchers are quitting sheep and commencing to kill more hogs. At twelve o'clock quite a number were unsold and the market dragging and slow with every prospect of closing bad.

FRESH COWS.

The number of fresh cows on sale this morning was larger than for some time. The demand for good milkers is greater than has been, and some were sold to-day for very good prices. Mr. D. James sold a five-year old, fair milch cow to John Grant for $60; also, two to N. Fullen for $120.

Several others were sold by parties whose names we could not learn at figures from $40 to $50.

HOGS.

The number of hogs on sale this morning was about 250 head, and mostly in the hands of the regular dealers. The market is more active than for some months, the butchers buying liberally. Most of the sales were in small lots, at prices form $5 to $5 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

ARRIVALS.

The following are the arrivals of live stock at the Central Yards, for the week ending to-day, as reported by C. R. Martin, yard master:

Cattle	480 cars.
Hogs	202 "
Sheep	100 "
Horses	20 "
Mules	2 "

CATTLE.

The arrivals to-day are light, but this is usually the case at the last of the week. The quality has generally been medium and common, but few prime offering. The week just closed was considered by sellers the worst experienced for a long time, and some dealers assert that cattle sold for lower prices than for the last ten years; on the whole the market was very bad, closing weak, with some lots unsold, which have been sent to Allegheny for retail. To-day none are selling, and quotations, which are as follows, are nominal:

The arrivals to-day were fair. The market had been active, with a fair demand for shipping, until yesterday, when trade became slow, and it was thought that not many srles would be made the balance of the week; but this morning advices were received from the east which caused a better demand, and quite a number of sales were made at figures from 10a15c per hundred pounds higher than could have been obtained in the morning. To-night the market closes firm at the following quotations:

SHEEP.

The arrivals are fair. The market today was inactive with very few changing hands and at prices from ¼ to ⅜c lower on the common grades. The majority of the offerings are of inferior grades and this class are selling dull and lower than for the last three weeks. Prime are in better demand and do not suffer to the same extent as common. Market was close and weak with several lots unsold:

The following are the closing rates for the different grades:

Extra, 100 to 110	$5 25a5 50
Good to prime, 85 to 90	4 75a5 00
Decent to fair, 75to 80	4 00a4 50
Mean to common 70 to 75	3 25a3 50
Foot rot, scalawags per head	1 00a1 50
Lambs	$ 4 00

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, October 4.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle to-day were fair. The number of buyers were not so large as usual. The quality of the offerings was fair, but not many are selling, owing to the difference between sellers and buyers; but two car loads have been sold for Philadelphia as yet, and buyers are unwilling to take hold at the prices asked. The feeling this afternoon is rathar weak, and if the arrivals continue free, lower prices will rule. The following are the ruling rates for the different grades:

Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers	$5 00a5 25
Good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200	4 50a4 75
Common to med., 1,000 to 1,100	4 00a4 25
Bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500	2 00a3 50
Stock steers, 800 to 1,000	3 25a4 00
Texas steers	3 00

HOGS.

The arrivals of hogs continue heavy and in quality are not as good as the offerings have been during the last two weeks. Under the influence of bad reports from the east, in connection with a very heavy supply, the market is bad. Prices are from 10c to 15c, per hundred pounds, lower than yesterday, with every indication of going lower. Very few are selling, and a good many are shipping out again on first hands. The following are the prices at which sales were made:

Extra, Philadelphia	$4 90
Good to prime, Phila., 225 to 250	4 70@
" " N. Y., 180 to 220	4 40@4 60
Rough to common	4 25

SHEEP.

Extra, 100 to 110 lbs	$5 00a5 12
Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs	4 50a4 65
Decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs	4 00a4 25
Mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs	3 00a3 50
Foot rot and scalawags	1 00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, October 4.—Gold opened weak at 114, selling down to 113¾, and closing at 113¾a114.

Loans were made at from 1-64 of 1 per cent. to 2 per cent. for use, and 1 to 4 per cent. for carrying.

Clearings $80,000.

Governments dull and from ⅛ to ¼c lower on five-twenty issues. Currency bonds a little stronger. The propositions to sell bonds to the government amounted to $8,611,750, at from 112.79 to 112.34. The awards were $2,000,000, at from $112 79 to 112.98.

Stocks opened steady on second call, and declined slightly. The principal dealings have been in Lake Shore, Erie, Wabash, Northwestern, Ohios, Union Pacific, Hannibal & St. Joe and Pacific Mail.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad is now in session in Toledo for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year. The result of this election is anxiously looked for in Wall street. The latest information is that H. W. Clark, A. Schell, J. H. Banker and R. J. Capron have been elected directors in the Vanderbilt interest.

The stock market closed strong at about the best figures of the day. The books of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad closed to-day for the annual election.

Money easy at 5 to 7 per cent.

State bonds steady, with the exception of new North Carolina and Tennesse, which were weak and lower.

METAL.

Copper—Lake ingot firm, 23¾a24c. Iron—Scotch pig firm, 34a38c; U. S. firm, 35a38c; bar firm, 80c; Russia sheet scarce but firm, 17½a18c. Nails steady, cut, $4 50; clinch, 8ga6 50; horse shoe, 19a31c.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, October 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—No 1 spring active and 2c lower; closed at buyer's option at $1 18¾; this afternoon firmer at $1 18¾a1 19. Corn—No 2 mixed fairly active and ⅛c lower at 46⅝c; this afternoon quiet at 46¾c. Oats—No 2 active and closed at 29½c. Rye—No 2 easier and closed at 64¼c. Barley—No 1 easier and closed at 58c. Highwines quiet at 95c. Mess pork active and closed at $13 00 cash; $13 37, January. Lard stronger at 9¾c cash, and 9¼c all year. Meats easier; shoulders 6c; short ribs, 6¼c. Hogs, 10a15c lower at $4 30a4 60. Cattle dull at $2 50a4 75. Receipts—hogs, 4,000; shipments, 5,000.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, October 4.—Flour dull; family $7 00a7 10. Wheat declined at $1 40a1 50. Corn firm at 54c. Rye dull at 78a80c. Oats and Barley dull. Groceries firm and in good demand. Linseed Oil advanced to 82c. Lard Oil firm at 75a78c. Eggs drooping at 22c. Butter dull; reserve 20a22c. Cheese firm at 14a14½c. Mess pork in good demand at $12 75 and held at $13 00. Lard closed dull with sales at 9¼c. Bulk meat unchanged; shoulders sold at 6c; sides 6c; sides, clear rib, held at 6¼c. Bacon dull but unchanged; shoulders 7c; sides, clear rib, 7¼c. Hogs dull at $4 20a4 65. Whisky lower with sales at 93½c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, October 4.—Flour, extra spring, 5a10c lower; $5 75a5 85 for medium; $5 75a6 75 for choice No. 2. Wheat 2c lower at $1 20a1 20½; No. 1, $1 22. Oats, No. 2 dull and inactive at 29½c. Corn, No. 2 mixed quiet at 46⅜c. Rye, No. 1, 64½c. Barley, No. 2 firm at 62c. Hogs lower at $3 90a4 30.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, October 4.—Wheat unsettled and 3c lower; No. 1 white, $1 51a1 54; amber, $1 48; extra, $1 57a1 58.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, October 4—Flour quiet. Wheat dull and 6c lower; No 1 red amber, $1 46; No 2 held at $1 42a1 43. Corn dull and 1c lower; high mixed, 62c; low mixed, 61c. Oats steady at 40c. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, October 4.—Cotton stronger and advanced; middling, 19¼c.

NEW YORK, October 4.—Cotton advanced; middling upland 18¼c.

CHARLESTON, October 4.—Cotton quiet and firm at 18½c.

MOBILE, October 4.—Cotton strong at 19¼a19½c.

GALVESTON, October 4.—Cotton steady; good ordinary at 15¾a16c.

NASHVILLE, October 4.—Cotton active and firm; low middling, 18c,

CINCINNATI, October 4.—Cotton steady; low middling, 19½c.

MEMPHIS, October 4.—Cotton advanced, 18½a19c.

James Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy has received the endorsement of eminent physicians, and its great efficacy is certified to by druggists generally. T.

MARRIED.

WILLIAMS—POWERS.—On the 28th inst., by the Rev. W. C. McDermond, J. H. WILLIAMS, of N. Y., to Miss ANNIE POWERS, of Pittsburgh.

DIED:

VALENTINE—On Tuesday evening, October 3d, at 8½ o'clock, ELIZABETH, relict of the late Chas Valentine, in the 62d year of her age.

BARTON—October 3d, 1871, ROBT. T. BARTON, formerly of this city.

NEWMYER—On Tuesday, October 3d, 1871, JACOB S. NEWMYER.

PRESTLEY—At the residence of his father, Dr. James Prestley, near Bridgeville, Carriers Railroad, on Monday, October 2, 1871, SAMUEL PRESTLEY, in the 25th year of his age.

ACKERMAN—At Etna borough, Mrs. MARY ANN ACKERMAN, in the 33d year of her age.

BUSH—On Saturday, september 30, at 12 o'clock, LIZZIE G., daughter of E. C. and Elizabeth G. Bush, in the 18th year of her age.

CASSIDY—At his home in Munster township, Cambria Co. Pa., DAVID H. CASSIDY, son of Henry F. and Alice Cassidy, aged 22 years.

HENDERSON—On Monday morning, October 2d, 1871, of inflammation of the bowels, Mrs. BESSIE HENDERSON, wife of Wm. John Henderson, and daughter of James Prescott, Sr., in the 22d year of her age.

BREITENSTEIN—On Sunday morning, October 1st, 1871, at 6½ o'clock, JACOB BREITENSTEIN, in the 50th year of his age.

RYAN—On Tuesday evening, September 26th, at at Altoona, NORAH MATILDA RYAN, in the 16th year of her age.

CZARNICKI—On Friday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, GEORGE M., youngest son of Edward L. and Elizabeth Czarnicki.

BOYCE—At Mercy Hospital on Friday morning, at eleven o'clock, JAMES BOYCE, in the 26th year of his age.

An Unprotected System.

Do not fancy because you feel strong that you are impregnable to sickness. Whole neighborhoods are frequently prostrated at this season by malarious fevers. Vigorous muscles and strong sinews, broad shoulders and sound lungs, are no defence against the mephitic vapors of autumn. Frames which have withstood the summer heat may succumb now. Many an athletic man, whose family depends for its support on his industry, now lies prostrate, weak and helpless as a babe, under the periodical assaults of chills and fever, or bilious remittent fever. This could not be if all were wise enough to provide against such a contingency, by toning and fortifying the system with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This approved vegetable tonic is absolutely harmless, so that it is sheer folly not to take it as a safeguard at a season when diseases of the liver, the stomach, the bowels, and indeed all the visceral organs are generally prevalent. To keep the system in order and insure health, or to put it in order when this precaution has been neglected, is the duty of every human being who values life. For both these purposes Hostetter's Bitters is designed, and it answers both. Petty local dearers are endeavoring, in many parts of the country, to substitute preparations made of impure and dangerous materials in its stead. Give them a wide berth. They are prepared by unskilful experimentors, who want to turn a penny at the expense of the public health.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,
Sold in Pittsburgh at the Lowest Rates
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
JOS FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market Street.

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Thos. Murphy, Jr.,	P. Meinert,
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Thos. Fife,	D. H. Pierce.

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O. Oberley.	

SECOND PRECINCT.

J. Mehaffey,	J. Ebbenz,
G. W. Huey,	C. Bailey.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN H. BAILEY, Chairman.

TO THE
VOTERS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY

In the interest of the highest good of our community, we take the liberty to address you. Official corruption has been confined to no one locality, nor to any one political party. In Allegheny County it has resulted in the condign punishment of two prominent men, who confessed their guilt. But the contamination is wide-spread, and if the evil is to be stayed, it must be by the settled determination of the people to allow none but efficient, faithful men in positions of trust. The two vacancies referred to above have been filled for the time by upright men, to the great joy of the community. Shall they be so filled permanently? This is a vital question—vital to the interests of every taxpayer and voter in this county. We want men of unquestioned honor, and of fearless independence of character. Do our party nominations present such?

The Liquor interests has made up its ticket for Commissioners by selecting from the Democratic ticket, Mr. Stuckrath, and from the Republican ticket, Mr. M'Gunnegle. This movement on their part suggests our course of action, viz: make every effort to elect men of known integrity, and established character. Mr. Dilworth is a man, proven by past and present service; Mr. Birmingham is in hearty sympathy with him. Neither one is bent upon an indiscriminate refusal of license, or upon any opposition to the wishes of the people. But both are in earnest in demanding and pledging themselves to a fair and impartial enforcement of all the laws which they have to administer. Will it not be well for us to forget party lines in this local matter? Shall we let slip this golden opportunity to rebuke every office holder among us who has abused his trust? Will you not give personal influence now, to record the condemnation of this county against the taking of bribes, and corruption in high places? We present you these two names. By earnest personal effort we can secure their election. If we fail, we trust it will not be because of the lack of vigorous effort on your part.

Respectfully, your fellow citizens

Wm. Thaw,	Fras. Sellers,
James Laughlin,	Jacob Painter,
William Holmes,	John Harper,
John H. Shoenberger,	George A. Berry,
Wm. M'Creery,	Alex. Bradley,
Springer Harbaugh,	Wm Bakewell,
Wm. G. Johnson,	John A. Renshaw,
Wm. S. Bissell,	James T. Brady,
Robert Beer,	James B. Lyon,
Charles Arbuthnot,	F. M. Gordon,
R. C. Loomis,	Jos. M'Knight,
George W. Hallman,	S. L. Fahnestock,
George Black,	James Dickson.
Robert Orr,	Jas. S. M'Cord.

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